The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3699. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Belvidere, with News to July 29.

A Battery of Three Heavy Siege Guns Erected Within a Mile and a Quarter of Fort Sumter.

Our Batteries Distant from Fort Wagner but 250 Yards.

The Speedy Reduction of Sumter Expected.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the transport *Belvidere*, Capt. W. H. WINTERS, from Port Royal, S. C., July 29, we have news from Charleston to that date.

The *Belvidere* had on board the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 417, noncommissioned officers and privates, whose term of service had expired. She passed off Charleston bar July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Saw two Monitors and the *Ironsides* engaging Fort Wagner.

Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner. He had also mounted three heavy siege guns within one mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on Sumter the day the *Belvidere* sailed.

Gen. GILLMORE was confident that when he mounted all his heavy siege guns he would soon reduce Sumter. The casualties among our forces were very few in number.

THE OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

A TRIP UP THE HARBOR ON A FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

MORRIS ISLAND, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

It having been thought desirable that we should, if possible, have our wounded, taken in the late engagements and in the hands of the rebels, brought within our lines and properly cared for by our own surgeons and nurses, last Wednesday evening Gen. VOGDES, Col. HALL and Dr. CRAVEN went, under a flag of truce, and held a conference on the subject with Gen. HEYWOOD and other rebel officers. This conference resulted in an agreement for the exchange of wounded, without regard to numbers, and that the men of each party of wounded should give their parole, to remain in force until regularly exchanged. The rebels agreed, also, to meet us near Sumter with a flag of truce for this purpose, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the exchange would take place.

Thursday afternoon the rebel wounded were placed on board the hospital boat *Cosmopolitan* at Hilton Head, preparatory to their departure for Charleston. It was also thought advisable that the rebel Surgeons captured by us at Morris Island should also be sent across the lines, therefore they were also given passage, and at midnight we started for Charleston Bar. The following distinguished personages accompanied the boat from Port Royal: Medical Inspector HAMLIN, Medical Director CRAVEN, Surgeon BONTECOU, in charge of the boat, and your special, who was the only representative of the Press on board.

The rebel wounded were taken care of in the best manner on board the boat.

We arrived off Charleston bar at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, in time to witness our iron-clad and mortar fleet engaging Fort Wagner, or rather pouring over that remarkable sand bank a deluge of fire and iron.

After we had crossed the bar we anchored and awaited orders from shore. Presently a boat came from headquarters, containing Col. HALL, Majs. MORGAN and STRYKER, of Gen. GILMORE's Staff, and Surgeons DIPPLE and GREEN. Col. HALL drew up the customary parole for the rebel wounded and their Surgeons, and all our arrangements being completed, we hoisted the white flag, and awaited the withdrawal of our fleet.

At 9 o'clock a steamer was seen coming down from Charleston, also bearing a white flag. Upon this Wagner, Sumter and our fleet and our batteries yielded to silence, and we moved up the channel on our mission.

The rebel steamer stopped at our first Monitor, and occupied the spot which was to be neutral until the affair was over. We continued on our course, and soon anchored near her, and found that she was the *Alice*, of Charleston, a blockade runner from Nassau, which had succeeded in running into Charleston two nights previous, with a cargo of machinery and iron for gunboats, medical and other supplies, and was still unloaded. This steamer had been chartered by the rebel authorities to bring down our wounded. No doubt they thought that the site of a Clyde-built, side-wheel steamer, of beautiful model, light draft, and great speed, loaded with a valuable cargo, and having on board her enterprising crew, would be galling to us. They were right, it was; and I thought if the rebels could run into Charleston such a steamer now, when our fleet in this harbor is almost innumerable, what must have been their success before, when the blockade of Charleston was less perfect? Her Captain was a jaunty looking "boy," and with pleasure informed me that he run his line of steamers regularly between Charleston and Nassau. The crew of the *Alice* were a rough, daring set, and composed of different nationalities. Some of them spoke disparagingly of Fort Lafayette, which resort they had visited since the war.

The *Alice* being at anchor we hove to, and the *Cosmopolitan* being made fast to her rebel compeer, a plank was thrown out. Dr. CRAVEN stepped upon it, and inquiring for the officer on board, was met by Col. ANDERSON, Major MIDDLETON, A. D. C. on Gen. RIPLEY's Staff, and Capt. WAGNER, Assistant Adjutant General also of Gen. RIPLEY's Staff. These officers came on board the *Cosmopolitan*, and were met in the saloon by Col. HALL, where a conference was held, and the paroles properly signed and witnessed. To give a description of each of these officers would occupy too much time, and I will only say that they appeared very courteous and gentlemanly.

Col. ANDERSON, a tall fine-looking man, was dressed in a Kossuth hat, white pants and vest, having three stars on the collar, designating his rank. Major MIDDLETON was dressed in military cap, plain blue clothes, without mark of rank. Capt. WAGNER was also in plain clothes, wearing a Captain's cap. Fort Wagner was named after his brother THOMAS, a brave officer, who was killed last year by the explosion of a gun in Sumter.

It seemed as if this flag of truce had been made the occasion for an excursion from Charleston, as the deck of the *Alice* was crowded with men of all ages and grades, whose eyes were big with curiosity. N. H. NATHANS, Chief Engineer of the Charleston Fire Department, assisted by his corps, was in charge of our wounded, and was especially efficient. Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, an affable gentleman of the old school, was with our wounded, encouraging them and rendering whatever kindness he could. These gentlemen seemed to have come down for a purpose, not omitting one of the editors of the Charleston *Courier*, with whom I conversed for a long time on subjects not contraband.

Our boats anchored within one mile from Sumter and within half a mile of Wagner, so that I had a good view of Wagner, Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, Ripley, Pinckney, Moultrieville and Charleston. Our iron-clads and the *Ironsides* lay near us, resting after their action of the morning, while upon Wagner stood groups of men, glad to exchange their bomb-proof for a quiet look at our fleet and the flag-of-truce steamers. Charleston, with her steeples, houses, streets, wharves, and curling smoke, appeared plain in view. Sumter stood out in the harbor, with her sullen walls and parapets bristling with guns, so near that I could look into their muzzles. It seemed strange that we should be riding safely within range of all these rebel forts, which, were it not for the flag at our mast, would make the water foam around us with hissing shot.

The rebel wounded, numbering thirty-eight, were first conveyed on board the *Alice*, and the five rebel Surgeons joined their friends. It occupied but little time to accomplish this, and soon our own brave boys were being brought from the deck of the *Alice* to the comfortable wards of the *Cosmopolitan*. I could but notice the difference between their condition, and those rebels who, but a few moments ago, had been carried on board the *Alice*, clothed in clean linen, and lacking nothing essential to their ease and comfort. But our poor fellows laid upon the decks of the *Alice* in the same tattered and bloody clothes in which they were wounded, and presented a sad sight. It may have been, and I think it the case that, because of inadequate supplies and accommodations, the rebel authorities can do no better for our wounded, and that our men came back thus in this pitiable condition. As they were brought on board the *Cosmopolitan*, and reclothed, fed with beef soup, tea, coffee, etc., and received the experienced treatment of our Surgeons, it seemed as if the millenium had dawned upon them, and I never saw countenances indicating such perfect relief and satisfaction. The number of wounded received from the *Alice* was one hundred and five. There are still remaining in Charleston and Columbia one hundred and forty of our wounded officers and men in too serious a condition to be moved at present. Beside this, fifty-seven of our officers and men have already died from the effects of their wounds. Negro troops of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts are being taken care of the same as the rest of our wounded. Among the wounded returned to us there were none of these negroes, and Col. ANDERSON, upon being asked the reason why, answered that it was a matter of future consideration with his Government.

The Sisters of Charity are very attentive to our wounded in Charleston, and do everything possible under the circumstances. The following note was brought by the Bishop:

CHARLESTON, July 23, 1863.

To Com. Forty-eighth New-York Regiment:

Please communicate the following facts to my friends in Brooklyn: I am here in the hospital, with a severe wound in my left hip. Yours, respectfully, FRED. HURST,
Captain Co. K, Forty-eighth New-York.
Per H. W. ANDREWS.

Capt. TURTLELOT, of the Seventh Connecticut, is in Columbia, wounded in the leg, and doing well; also, Maj. EDWARDS, of the Sixty-second Ohio, has suffered amputation near the thigh, and is not expected to recover.

It would be impossible for me to narrate a full account of my conversation with the passengers of the *Alice*, or write in this short space their opinions. But I can sum it all up in one sentence—"an earnest belief in the final success of their cause." They do not believe that we will ever take Charleston, or even Wagner or Sumter. They are especially enraged that we should "fight gentlemen with niggers," and were pleased to tell how they buried Col. SHAW in a pit with twenty-five of his niggers. They complimented the bravery of our troops in the late Wagner assaults, but believe that we will soon "raise the siege of Charleston." At 1½ o'clock our mission was ended, and the *Alice* and *Cosmopolitan* parted, the one for the "doomed city," the other for Hilton Head. Thus ended the flag of truce, and during the rest of the day neither side opened fire, as if the spell created by our mission was too sacred to be broken.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Burnside Declares the State under Martial Law.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 31.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order declaring the State of Kentucky invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the Judges of Elections, intimidating loyal voters and keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d proximo.

The military of the Government, the order declares, the only force that can defeat this attempt, and the State of Kentucky is therefore placed under martial law.

All military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage.

The legally appointed Judges at the polls will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power of the Government is ordered to give them its utmost support.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The State election in Kentucky occurs to-morrow, and will be awaited with considerable interest. There are two parties, the Union and the Democratic, both professing to be in favor of the Union, but the former more unconditionally so. The distinction in some respects between the two is not easily definable, but it is distinctly felt. Col. BRAMLETTE heads the Union ticket for Governor, and Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE the Democratic. The rival candidates for Congress are as follows:

District.	Union.	Democratic.
1....	*Samuel L. Casey.	†I. S. Trimble.
	†W. N. Coggill.	
2....	*Geo. H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.
3....	*Henry Grider.	†R. M. Bradley.
	†D. S. Bryan.	
4 ...	*Aaron Harding.	Wm. Jackson Heady.
5....	*Robert Mallory.	Nathaniel Wolfe.
6....	Green Clay Smith.	Capt. Leathers.
	*John W. Menzies.	
7....	Brutus J. Clay.	
8....	Wm. R. Randall.	

* In the last House. † Politics unknown.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 31.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* left her old anchorage at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sailed for the blockading squadron, off North Carolina.

Steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, sailed for Newbern, N. C., at ten o'clock this forenoon.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, arrived early this morning from Fort Delaware, with nearly eight hundred rebel prisoners, most of whom are wounded.

The Portsmouth *Virginian* of July 30, says:

On the 29th inst. Gen. H. M. NAGLEE issued orders to the Common Council of Portsmouth, Va., to revoke certain acts passed by them, among which acts were the revocation of the issue of City scrip, and the order compelling the Secesh to pay their rent into the City Treasury.

The City Council met on the evening of the 29th inst., and passed the following:

Resolved, First, that we refuse to recognize the authority of Brig.-Gen. H. M. NAGLEE to decide any case of appeal from the action of this Board.

Resolved, Second, that the Mayor and other officers of the City Government be required to enforce every act of this Council, regardless of any orders emanating from the military authorities, and that in the event of a conflict of authority, an appeal shall be taken to his Excellency the Governor to sustain the authority of the State and the City.

(Signed) W. F. PARKER, C. C.

The Portsmouth *Virginian* also says:

"Eight rebel Surgeons and Chaplains arrived in this city Thursday afternoon, on their way to City Point. They were taken at Gettysburgh."

A detachment of marines have left the Marine Barracks, Gosport, for New-York, *en route* for Port Royal, S. C.

On Tuesday last, Police Officers WM. H. DEGRAW and GEO. JOHNSON, in company with Lieut. TRUMBULL, of the Patrol Guard, entered the dwelling of one WALKER, on Court-street, and found secreted beneath the chamber floor some firearms, which they took to the Provost-Marshal's for safe keeping. WALKER is a gentleman of secesh persuasion.

Steamer *New York* left for City Point with the 800 wounded Rebel prisoners at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of general flag-of-truce officer, Maj. MULFORD.

Steamer *Georgianna*, Capt. PEARSON, sailed for South Carolina this afternoon.

Escape from Jail of Notorious Convicts.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 1.

JOHN HALE, a notorious horse thief, and EPHRAIM GILMAN, a murderer, broke jail at Paris, Oxford County, last night, escaping by wrenching the lock from the outer door with wooden instruments. HALE got out of his cell, and released GILMAN.

Launch of a Gunboat.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The new and powerful Monitor *Canonicus* was launched to-day from the marine works of HARRISON LORING, at East Boston.

The Steamer Morning Star.

DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.

The steamer *Morning Star* ashore near this place, lies in an easy position, and makes no water as yet. Capt. MERRITT and a tug are here to render assistance.

LEE'S REBEL ARMY.

Measures Taken to Ascertain its Exact Locality.

An Important Movement About to be Made by the Army of the Potomac.

RATIONS ISSUED FOR A LONG MARCH.

Recovery of the Property Stolen by Mosby.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The statement that LEE's forces are massed at Culpepper is not credited in military circles here. There is no doubt that he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body of his army is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. The exact location and position of the rebel army will be ascertained within the next twenty-four hours.

The public will not be surprised to learn that Gen. MEADE's army is about to make an important movement. Just what it is to be, of course, it would not be prudent to state; but one thing is certain, rations for a long march has been issued.

A portion of our cavalry crossed the Rappahannock, near Beverly's Ford, yesterday, and other forces are already on the move.

Col. LOVELL's expedition in pursuit of MOSEBY returned to Fairfax to-day.

Although most of the stolen property was recovered, the Guerilla Chieftain and all his men except five escaped.

THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS GAP.

From the Washington Republican, July 31.

The engagement at Manassas Gap, on the 24th inst., was one of the most gallant of the war. The Second division of the Third corps was most conspicuous in the fight, and its new commander, Brig.-Gen. HENRY PRINCE, won at once the confidence of his men by his conduct in this affair. The enemy appeared in large force on the hills, in the neighborhood of the Gap, and the order was given to dislodge them.

The First division, Gen. WARD, was ordered to occupy the crest of the hill, while Gen. PRINCE, with his division, was to drive them from another. Gen. WARD performed his part without molestation. It was for the Second division, under Gen. PRINCE, to drive the enemy, and he made his dispositions accordingly. He ordered the Excelsior brigade, under command of Gen. SPINOLA, to move through a ravine, and there to take the hill by storm. The brigades under Gen. CARR and Col. BJERLING were so disposed in column by division closed *en masse*, as to make a storming column, in case Gen. SPINOLA did not succeed, while at the same time it diverted the attention of the enemy from the real attack.

The artillery opened upon the columns as they formed without much effect. Gen. SPINOLA having his troops at the required place under the personal direction of the division commander, deployed them and gave the order to charge bayonets, and the Excelsior brigade, so often in the thickest of the fight, rushed on with a yell, charged up the hill amidst the fire of artillery and musketry, with SPINOLA at its head.

Gen. SPINOLA, at the commencement of the charge, was wounded twice, once in the side and in the head. The Excelsiors wavered not, and carried the hill, driving the enemy before them.

The operations of PRINCE's division were seen by the General-in-Chief and a large part of the army, who were in position on the neighboring hills. The spectacle was exceedingly dramatic—the Second division, Third corps, being the principal actors, and the rest of the army, on the surrounding hills, being the spectators.

Gen. MEADE was highly pleased at the conduct of the troops and the dispositions made by the General in charge for the attack, and the handsome execution of it by the brigade commanders. The Excelsior brigade, reduced in numbers as it is by many a hard fight, never did better.

The engagement was entirely an infantry fight on our part, while the enemy had artillery in position which opened upon our troops with effect. Our loss in killed and wounded was about two hundred.

The troops slept upon their arms in the position they had taken, and the next day moved forward in pursuit of the enemy to Front Royal, but they had retired during the night, and our troops came back.

The following order was issued to the troops:

HEADQU'RS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
WARRENTON, Va., July 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 57.—The commanding officer of the Second division, Third army corps, congratulates the division on the conspicuous part which fell to it in the operations in Manassas Gap, day before yesterday and the evening previous, and desires them to notice that this part was only secured by hard marching.

The soldier-like manner in which it drove the enemy before it, and at the same time maintained its formation, shows that the old division, reduced to its frame-work by continual service, needs yet to be closed up, able to act together to inspire dread of the encounter.

The charge of the Second (Excelsior) brigade was gallantly led and manfully executed.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HENRY PRINCE.
ALBERT ORDWAY, First Lieut. and A. D. C.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Recruiting Brisk—The Crops Promising—A Bright Future.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 27, 1863.

Recruiting in Kansas for both the new and old regiments proceeds quite briskly. Our present quota, under the draft, is reported as a little over 1,600 men. Keep it off for a month and we shall recruit nearly that number. During the last month we have raised eight companies for old cavalry regiments: Companies M and L, Fifth; I, L and M, Sixth; and I, L and M for the Ninth Kansas. The last two lack about a dozen men to fill up. The Eleventh Kansas, mounted infantry, report 100 men recruited since the receipt of the order to mount, not two weeks since. The Thirteenth, also ordered to be mounted, lacked 70 men of the minimum strength. It has filled up within a week. Companies A, B and "C," of the new cavalry regiment, Fourteenth Kansas, are mustered, and are serving with Gen. BLUNT as a body guard. Company D has mustered 60 men, and three other companies have about the same number, making seven companies raised in little over a month. The Second Kansas Colored regiment has four companies ready for muster, or nearly so, and about 200 recruits in additional detachments. A fact worthy of notice is that all the claim made by the State against the General Government for expenses incurred in organizing troops, is $12,251 04. It is true that the War Department has more directly than in other States been concerned in the primary organization of troops. Yet it is also true, and remarkably so, that such organization has cost far less than elsewhere.

Everywhere throughout the State we hear the most promising accounts of the crops. In some parts the wheat was injured by the chinch bug and the heavy rains, yet it will be one-third larger than any previous harvest. Our fruit trees promise abundantly. Cattle are in great demand, and have advanced rapidly, in some sections it is stated doubling in value within the present season. Our wool yield will be large. The farmers of Kansas are paying especial attention to this staple. It is claimed that sheep thrive marvelously in this State, the wool improving greatly, and the cost of feeding and wintering being very small indeed. Carding mills are going up in several sections; one is in operation in this city, another is started in Lawrence, and a third at Burlington, Coffey County. Cotton is widely cultivated as an experiment, as also hemp and tobacco, in Southern Kansas; all promise well, and the two latter will become staples without doubt. We have an active and intelligent State Agricultural Society, the President of which is Judge BAILEY, of the Supreme Court of the State. A State fair will soon be held in this city. Nearly every county has a prosperous Agricultural Society, and local fairs will also be held. Improvements are progressing on every hand. In one land district alone, about 60,000 acres have been entered under the Homestead law. There are three districts in the State—one at Junction City, near Fort Riley, and one at Topeka, and the other at Humboldt, Allen County. It is in this latter that the entries spoken of were made. Let those who take their ideas of this State from the stories of civil strife, drouth and the present war, speedily change or come and see the State. They will marvel at the contrast it presents to commonly accepted ideas of Eastern people. Not only as an agricultural, but as a trading and commercial State does Kansas demand attention.

Our trade with Colorado and New-Mexico is already very large, and must steadily increase. This year the New-Mexican trade has increased wonderfully. A large share comes here. All of it used to go to Kansas City and other Missouri towns. Now we are gaining it. The great increase is due to the reopening of our trade, *via* New Mexico, with the Mexican States of Chihauhaw (?) and Sonora, through the exertions of Act.-Gen. ARNY, formerly of Kansas, and well-known from his connection with our history.

Should the French occupation of Mexico continue and an alliance with the Confederacy occur between them, the movements initiated by Gov. ARNY will become of vast practical importance.

With the vast agricultural resources, our commanding continental position, the great interest and capital which our railroad interests are bringing to us, our transcendental loyalty and devotion to free principles, our rapidly increasing population and prosperity, we look with certainty to a bright and abundant future for our beloved Kansas. I am not hazarding too much when I say that at this date no Western State presents as many and favorable openings and opportunities for moderate capital to find ready return or for emigrants to find fertile and pleasant lands, whereon to build anew their old world homes.

R. J. H.

THE RETALIATION POLICY.

Our Government Determined upon Retaliation in Kind for Ill Treatment of our Soldiers, White or Black.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The *National Republican* of this afternoon contains the following announcement on the subject of retaliation:

The President has authorised the issuing of an order that it will be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisonment for imprisonment. In every instance where it is known that a black man in the military service of this Government is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be instructed to select a rebel prisoner and confine him to hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black man is liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The President's order relative to retaliatory measures is now in the hands of the public printer, and will probably be issued on Monday. The language of the order will admit of no double construction. It is positive and to the point.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

THE GUNBOAT DE KALB.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a communication to the Navy Department, says that he is not sure of raising the *De Kalb*, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries. All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including the Paymaster's book and Government funds. As the residents of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of the torpedoes, which they had an opportunity of doing, three thousand bales of cotton have been seized to pay for the gunboats.

NAVAL.

Capt. GEO. F. EMMONS has been detached from the command of the *Monongahela*, and ordered as fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Commander J. H. STRONG has been ordered to the command of the *Monongahela*.

MEN AND GOODS RECAPTURED.

Information has been received at Headquarters of the recapture, by the Second Massachusetts cavalry, of all the wagons, men, goods, horses, &c., taken by MOSBY in his late raid of Fairfax Court-house.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

At the opening to-day of the spacious new building of the *Daily Chronicle* the Executive Department was represented by President LINCOLN, and Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES. Rear-Admiral SMITH, Gen. HEINTZELMAN, with other prominent officers of the navy and army, together with the Heads of Bureaus, editors, correspondents, telegraph operators, and clerks of the various Departments, composed a large and truly pleasant party, who were handsomely entertained by Col. FORNEY, the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, at the Waverley House.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. JOHN G. HOUSE, Independence, Iowa; Dr. SAMUEL L. ENDRESS, Dansville, N. Y.; Dr. M. A. CUSHING, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.; Dr. MARCUS T. PEAKE, Gloversville, N. Y.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED REMOVALS IN CONTEMPLATION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1863.

The report is revived that Gen. MEADE is to be removed, and that his place will be filled by Gen. SEDGWICK. No particular or sufficient cause is assigned for the removal, except that he did not bag LEE and his army while the latter was engaged in deliberately making his way back into Virginia. That council of war, whose decision MEADE acquiesced in, is regarded as his fatal error, as but for this LEE would have been followed up, and, it is believed, the bulk of his army captured. It was decided, however, as imprudent to continue the pursuit, and the daring invader escaped.

Since crossing, too, there have also been complaints against the new commander for not heading LEE off in Virginia; but those who know the exact position and opportunities of the respective armies, know that LEE was master of the situation, and that he could conduct his retreat in his own time and in his own way. Under all the circumstances, Gen. MEADE did his part, and if he is removed he will feel in his own breast that it was without cause.

There are some base enough to insinuate that the General did not want to follow up and capture the rebels. They denounce him as a Democrat—a McClellan man—that he rather wished that the rebels might escape. They even assert that he would not have fought the battle of Gettysburgh, had not LEE thrown down the glove, and that it was only as a measure of self-defence that he took it up.

What the President's views are I cannot say. He has not failed expressing to friends the deep disappointment he felt at the escape of LEE, when everything, even the elements, had conspired in favor of his capture; but whether he will listen to the clamors for his removal is a question for the future to solve.

Another removal hinted at as likely to take place, if it has not already, is that of Gen. BANKS, who rumor says is to be succeeded by Gen. FRANKLIN, now in the Creole State. A rumor was prevalent, at the date of Gen. FRANKLIN's departure from here, that he would supersede the Massachusetts General, but it was not credited, and has not been since revived. To-day, however, it finds strong currency, with the probabilities of its proving true. Like the removal of MEADE, it is difficult to see what causes exist for the removal of BANKS. There is not a General in command who can show a more satisfactory record, and he can retire from the scene of his present labors, if he must do so, with a consciousness of duty done.

The rebel organs are making the boldest kind of predictions that our forces will not capture Charleston; but they were equally positive that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson would not fall, and yet both are in our complete possession. Gen. GILLMORE is no doubt short of men for a land assault, but he does not lack for the necessary weapons to turn Wagner into a heap of ruins. Nor need Sumter line her front with cotton bales, for, once Wagner is ours, neither cotton bags nor sand bags can save Sumter from surrender.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Report of the Recapture of Brashear City Confirmed.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON

The Recent Captures in the Gulf

Our news packages by the *Morning Star*, which went ashore at Deal on Friday while on her voyage from New-Orleans, have come to hand.

Brashear City surrendered on the 22d ult., to the gunboat *Sachem*. Official advice of the same had reached New-Orleans prior to the departure of the *Morning Star*.

Several United States transport steamers from up river reached New-Orleans during the stay of the *Morning Star*, some of them through from St. Louis, and were carrying passengers northward on their return trips; the splendid packet *Imperial* had carried north a large number of passengers.

Colonel HOLLABIRD, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, had made arrangements for a daily mail down the Mississippi River to New-Orleans.

On the 30th, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 37° 08′, long. 74° 33′, passed and exchanged signals with steamship *Evening Star*, bound south.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON.

The Port Hudson *Freeman*, of July 21, contains the following paragraphs:

A Post-office for this command will be opened today near the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS, commanding post.

Two soldiers have died in this place lately, afflicted with diphtheria.

The water in the Mississippi is ten feet higher than it was a week ago.

The steamer *Venango*, from Memphis, arrived at this port last evening. She brought with her a flat laden with coal.

The steamer *Leonora*, from Vicksburgh, brought 1,500 bales of hay to this port last evening.

More cannon, we understand, have been disinterred inside of the recent rebel works at this place.

The steamer *North America*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brought that long-looked-for individual, Paymaster JAMES R. LOFLAND, and Assistant Paymaster EDWARD S. BUTTS.

During the past week more rebel cunning has been exposed. Another dead rebel who had been buried lately, so the head-board indicated, has like Lot's wife, *turned* useful. Articles in the shape of Quartermaster's blank books, lead pencils and pen-holders were in the box.

The steamers *Volunteer*, Capt. THOMAS SHUMAN, and *Moderator*, Capt. A. DOYLE, landed here on Saturday afternoon last, on their way down the river. They came from Natchez, and were freighted with beef cattle, the former having 225, and the latter 150 head on board.

A large drove of cattle, some nine hundred, arrived here by steamboat from Natchez Wednesday evening last. They were a portion of a drove of 7,000 recently captured from Johnston, while being driven from this State to Mississippi.

Two more river packets, by the capture of Port Hudson, fell into our hands—the *Red Chief No. 1*, and *Star Light*. They had been moored up Thompson Creek for safety, and on Thursday morning last were towed out. Both are in good order, and that much-abused individual, Uncle Sam, has plenty of use for them.

On Saturday afternoon of last week the steamers *Iberville* and *Imperial* started on a trip up the river, with Gen. GRIERSON's cavalry on board. The daring raid made by his troop a short time since is still fresh in the minds of our readers. They have also rendered efficient aid in the reduction of Port Hudson. Capt. HOLCOMB's Second Vermont battery fired a salute of of thirty-five guns, and the Fiftieth Massachusetts regimental band played some national airs as they departed.

A portion of the Fiftieth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, consisting of Company C, Capt. D. N. STEVENS; Company B, Capt. J. D. WARD, and Company D, Lieut. ABBOTT, were detailed to act as guard, under command of Capt. STEVENS, assisted by Capt. WARD and Lieut. UPTON, of Company A, acting as Adjutant, to proceed to Red River Landing, Vandalia, and Natchez, with a portion of the rebel paroled prisoners who were surrendered to Maj.-Gen. BANKS at this place, consisting of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi troops, numbering about 1,100 men. On Tuesday of last week they embarked on the United States transport *St. Mary*, Capt. TALBOTT, and arrived at Red River Landing about dark, where they "tied up" for the night, and proceeded on their way the next morning, reaching Vandalia and Natchez at noon. On the way up, they passed several gunboats and steamers. On arriving at Natchez, they found it garrisoned by Gen. RANSOM's brigade, who had taken possession of the place within a short time, capturing seven hundred head of cattle and two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition.

At Natchez they saw some half-dozen river steamers, among them the *Luminary*, *Sunny South*, *Imperial* and *Planet*. After discharging the remainder of the prisoners they immediately started on their return to Port Hudson. The officers tendered their thanks to Capt. TALBOT and Assistants of the *St. Mary* for the gentlemanly courtesy extended to them during the trip.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PORT HUDSON,
July 14, 1863.

CIRCULAR—The Commanding General directs, that hereafter no citizens will be allowed to enter our lines under any circumstances whatever; that all citizens now within our lines be given forty-eight hours from July 15, 1863, to decide whether they will depart beyond our lines, or remain within them unconditionally. After July 25, no citizen will be permitted to go beyond our lines under any circumstances.

All enlisted men of the Confederate Army who having been paroled, return to our lines, will be sent under guard to the Provost-Marshal, who will send them under guard to the Provot-Marshal at New-Orleans.

T. A. CHICKERING,
Colonel 3d Mass. cavalry, Provost-Marshal.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER WM. BAGALEY.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 24.

We are indebted to United States Prize Commissioner HAHN for the following information of late, important and valuable captures off the port of Mobile:

On the night of the 17th-18th inst., the steamers *James Battle* and *Wm. Bagaley* attempted to run the blockade of the port of Mobile. They passed close under the land to eastward.

The United States steam-sloop *Ossipee*, under command of JOHN P. GILLISS, Captain and senior officer of the Third division of the Blockading Squadron, gave chase. The *Aroostook* and the *Kennebec* also stood in chase. Afterward another steamer was discovered on the port bow, standing toward the *Ossipee*; after which she stood toward the chased vessel, and proved to be the United States steamer *De Soto*. Having greater speed, she captured the *James Battle*, and placed her in charge of a prize crew, to be sent to New-Orleans for adjudication in the United States District Court held here. She has not yet arrived. Her cargo is very valuable, and consists of cotton and resin.

The *Ossipee* continued in chase of the *James Bagaley*, signalizing the *Kennebec* to accompany. At sundown, on the 18th, her hull was in view, and at 11 o'clock P. M. the *Ossipee* fired a gun at the *Bagaley*, on which she hove to and showed lights. The *De Soto* coming up was the first to send a boat to board her, but the prize was claimed by the *Ossipee*. Capt. GILLISS placed her under charge of C. C. BUNKER, as prize master, who arrived in this city yesterday. She will be taken in charge this morning by the Prize Commissioner, who will turn her over to JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., the United States Marshal.

Capt. CHARLES FRISK, of the *James Bagaley*, was yesterday examined before Commissioner HAHN. His vessel contained 700 bales of cotton—124 bales having been thrown overboard in the chase. There were also large quantities of staves and turpentine on board; the turpentine, however, was thrown over.

Capt. FRISK proved to be an old acquaintance of Capt. GILLISS, in the seafaring line. He seems to take things with philosophic good nature, and has been treated very agreeably by his Yankee captors. The captured vessel was bound to Havana.

Much praise is due to Capt. GILLISS, of the *Ossipee*, and his officers and crew, as also to the officers and crew of the *De Soto*, the *Aroostook* and the *Kennebec*, for their unremitting vigilance in the pursuit.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 25.

The steamer *Omaha*, Capt. RICHARDS, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vicksburgh, which place she left on the 21st inst., with 299 sick and wounded rebel soldiers, bound to Mobile.

Capt. RICHARDS informs us that Gen. U. S. GRANT still holds his headquarters at Vicksburgh, Gen. LOGAN commanding the post and Gen. McPHERSON the troops in garrison.

A fleet of boats arrived at Vicksburgh on the night of the 21st from Yazoo, but Capt. RICHARDS learned no particulars of their voyage.

The steamer *Imperial*, hence for St. Louis, arrived at Vicksburgh on the 21st, and proceeded on her voyage.

The steamers *J. H. Groesbeck*, *South Wester*, *Silver Wave*, *L. M. Kennett* and *Iberville* were at Vicksburgh, discharging. And the *Lancaster*, *Forest Queen* and *Gladiator* were at Natchez.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145.—[Extract.]—7. A. A. ATOCHA, Esq., is appointed Judge Advocate of the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 23, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. McMillen, Company Canal:

The General Commanding directs that you instruct your pickets to allow all market boats, with vegetables and food of every kind, to *pass into the city and return unmolested.*

* * * * * * *

I am, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
DUNCAN S. WALKER.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 1.

In reply to an inquiry of the Post-office Department, Special Agent GIST, at Memphis, says he has conferred with Capt. PATTISON, Commandant of the Navy-yard, and Capt. LEWIS, Assistant Quartermaster of Transportation, and they both concur with him that it will be safe and expedient to send the Washington and New-York mails to New-Orleans, *via* the Mississippi River. Arrangements have been made for a convoy, at least once a week, from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans, and convoys can be more frequent when required by the necessities of trade or public interest. The Postmaster-General, however, does not feel himself exactly justified, at present, in ordering this service. But if correspondents wish their letters to go to New-Orleans by way of Cairo, they can make their indorsements upon them accordingly, and they will be sent at the risk of the writers.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

News from China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and Mexico—French Troops Expected at Acapulco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 30.

The ship *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong June 6, has arrived, bringing 360 Chinese passengers.

The American steamer *Jamestown* arrived at Macao on the 2d of June. All on board of her were well.

The ship *Don Quixote* arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d of June.

The China news is unimportant.

The latest news received at Kong Kong from Japan, stated that war with France and England was certain.

The Japanese are represented as being much better prepared for war than has been supposed.

Dates are received from the Sandwich Islands to July 4.

The American Commissioner, McBRIDE, had entered on his official duties.

The Volcano near Shilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 31.

The first steam quartz mill erected at Reese River mines commenced work to-day.

Owing to obstructions in the roads between the City of Mexico and Acapulco news has been received from the City of Mexico only to June 25.

Gen. ALVAREZ, from whom accounts are received to the 20th instant, was expecting the arrival at Acapulco of the French fleet, with 10,000 soldiers. This force is to come from the Gulf of Mexico across Tehuantepec and from Acapulco will be dispatched for garrisons for all the Mexican Pacific ports.

The commercial community was thrown into excitement yesterday, by the discovery of an extensive system of frauds on the Empire Warehouse. Goods to the value of $150,000 had been withdrawn on fraudulent receipts, or else such receipts were used for collateral securities to borrow money.

The Duty of Colored Men to Enlist.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD having been inquired of by J. M. LANGSTON as to the duty of colored men in view of the fact that the wages offered to them as soldiers are less than those offered to whites, sends a reply as follows:

The duty of the colored man to defend his country whenever and wherever and in whatever form, is the same with that of the white man. It does not depend on, nor is it affected by, what the country pays us or what position she assigns us; but it depends on her need alone, and of that she, not we are to judge. The true way to secure her rewards and win her confidence is not to stipulate for them, but to deserve them. Factious disputes among patriots about compensations and honors invariably betray any people, of whatever race, into bondage. If you wish your race to be delivered from that curse, this is the time to secure their freedom in every land and for all generations. It is no time for any American to be hesitating about pay or place.

I am your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

The Slaves in Missouri.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29, 1863.

The act of Congress approved March 13, 1863, prohibits all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor.

To prevent misapprehension as to the scope of this prohibition, it is hereby declared to extend to *all* troops in this Department, including the Enrolled Militia of Missouri in active service.

The latter being under the command of the Major-General Commanding the Department, cannot be permitted to aid civil officers in the arrest or return of fugitive slaves.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
C. W. MARSH, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Death of Benjamin Welch.

GREENE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 1.

BENJAMIN WELCH, father of the late BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., died here yesterday, aged 75 years.

—Rev. M. D. Conway, in a letter from Venice, expresses the opinion, which he says is based on good authority, that Gen. Forey has been instructed, as soon as he can intrench himself in the City of Mexico, to recognize the Government of Jefferson Davis, and to form some kind of alliance with it.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Interesting Report of Gen. Conner to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following interesting report from Gen. CONNER has been received at the headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH, CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY, June 2, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the General commanding the Department that on the 5th of May last, Company H, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, Capt. BLACK, left this post pursuant to my orders, *en route via* Box Elder, Bear River, Cache and Marsh Valleys, for a point at or near the great bend of Bear River, known as Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, for the purpose of establishing a new post in that region for the protection of the overland emigration to Oregon, California, and the Bannock City mines.

Accompanying this expedition and under its protection were a large number of persons heretofore residents of this Territory, seceders (under the name of Morrisites) from the Mormon Church. Many, if not all of them, having been reduced by the continued persecutions of the Mormons to the most abject poverty, have for some time past claimed and received the protection of the forces under my command.

Prudential reasons, applying as well to this command as to the Morrisites themselves, rendered it advisable that they should be removed from the vicinity of this camp, and beyond the evil influences and powers of the Mormon hierarchy.

Regarding the expedition to Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, as presenting a favorable opportunity for this purpose, I ordered transportation to be provided for the most indigent, and the distribution of provisions to the destitute, both *en route* and after arrival at the new post, until such time as, by industry and well-directed effort, these impoverished and persecuted people should be able to support themselves. Some of them were able to furnish their own teams and wagons. Most of them gathered up their household-goods, and provided themselves with a scanty supply of provisions for their sustenance. They numbered in all 160 souls, composed of 53 families, 7 single men and 4 widows. On the next day, May 6, I followed with Company H, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, Lieut. CLARK commanding, and overtook the main train and infantry 25 miles north of this city. Proceeding thence by easy marches of from fifteen to twenty miles per day, along the eastern shores of Great Salt Lake, the entire command arrived at Brigham City (or Box Elder) sixty miles north, May 8. Here leaving the infantry and train to proceed by the old beaten road through Cache and Marsh Valleys and across the mountains *via* Publett's Cut-off, I took the cavalry by a less frequented road, crossing Bear River, at the lower ferry, thence up the plateau, lying between the Malade and Bear Rivers, over the mountains, dividing the waters of the Great Basin from those of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, thence down the westerly side of the Marsh Valley, crossing Fort Nocuff River, north of Sublett's Cut-off, and down the east and right bank of that river to Snake River Ferry, a distance of 200 miles from this post, arriving at this point May 13. Our general course to the ferry was a little east of due north, passing through a series of valleys well watered, and with light timber along the streams and on the mountain sides.

The luxuriant vegetation at this early season of the year, furnishing good grass for the animals, as well as the evidences of last year's growth, bespoke the fertility of the soil, and its adaptation to agriculture. This remark more especially applies to Marsh Valley, lying due north of and adjoining Cache Valley, the latter being already thickly settled by Mormons, whose most northerly settlements extend within fifty or twenty miles of the first mentioned valley, the Bear River and a low ridge dividing the two valleys.

After leaving Brigham City, the command performed two night marches, the first of twelve and the second of thirty-five miles, as I had reason to believe that wandering bands of hostile savages, remnants of the Shoshones engaged or connected with those who took part in the battle of Bear River, (January 29, last,) were in the neighborhood, and might be surprised and punished for repeated and recent outrages upon emigrants and settlers. In this expectation, however, we were disappointed, few, if any traces of Indians being found; and thenceforward the command proceeded by daily marches. In Fort Nocuff Valley we came across two lodges of Indians, (Shoshones,) who came unhesitatingly into camp with their squaws, satisfactorily answered all questions propounded, and gave evidence of a friendly disposition toward the whites. Giving them to understand the determination of the Government to punish all bad Indians summarily, and receiving assurances of future good conduct on their part, I passed on without molesting these Indians.

At Snake River Ferry were several large trains of emigrants bound North to the mines, and were recruiting their animals. Here also was an encampment of Shoshone (or Snake) Indians, numbering in all, including those who came in the next day, 250 or 300. They were all mounted and had grazing in the vicinity a considerable amount of stock. These Indians were reliably represented to me as friendly and peaceable, and as having lived at the ferry during the last Winter.

Being accompanied by Judge DOTY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, a conference was held with the Indians on the night of our arrival, which was attended by the chiefs, old and young men, and squaws. Through an interpreter many questions were asked as to the locality of the hostile chiefs and their band, and the power of the Government was duly impressed upon them. They were informed that the troops had been sent to this region to protect good Indians and whites, and equally to punish bad Indians and bad whites; that it was my determination to visit the most summary punishment—even to extermination—on Indians who committed depredations upon the lives and property of emigrants and settlers. They were also informed that if bad whites trespassed upon their rights, the report of the facts to me or my officers would be followed by punishment upon the malefactors, and a prompt remedy of all grievances to the extent of my power. After the customary smoke with the chiefs, and a grand dance by men and squaws, I ordered the distribution of a small quantity of bacon, flour and sugar. The conference was satisfactory, and the exhibition of my force in that far-off region, as well as my safe march through a country rarely traveled by whites, have had a good effect.

I learned from them that POCOTELLO, the great chief of the hostile Shoshones, had gone a long distance off on the Lower Snake, probably in the vicinity of Humboldt, and that SAGNITCH, one of the leaders, who escaped wounded from the battle of Bear River, was somewhere in the South near the Mormon settlements, near Cache Valley, and SANPITCH was still further East.

The Snake River region at this ferry is a dry, barren sand plain, the road to the ferry being exceedingly heavy and difficult to travel. Grass of tolerable quantity and quality is to be found several miles to the eastward on the Blackfoot Creek, which here empties into the Snake, after running for thirty miles parallel with the river and not far from it. The Snake here is a rapid stream, two hundred and fifty yards in width, and at this season is twenty feet in depth, and is seldom or never fordable at this point. Beyond and to the northward the plain extends to a high range of mountains. These high "buttes" in the midst of the plain form a prominent landmark. The distance from Soda Springs to this ferry, *via* Bridger and Fort Hall Emigrant Road, is upward of 70 miles, pursuing a north-westerly course. Emigrants from the East, *via* this road, for the new mines, leaving the ferry, travel up Snake River in nearly an easterly direction about 10 miles, to a point nearly due north of Soda Springs, along two sides of a triangle, either of which is 70 miles long, a distance of 140 miles.

The infantry, with the settlers, not yet having arrived, detachments under Lieuts. BRADLEY and USTICK were dispatched North and South to explore the country, and find a route for a wagon road to the settlement in Cache Valley, and to report on the character of the country explored.

On the 20th Company H, Third Infantry, after a long and tedious trip, accompanied by their charge, the settlers for the new town, arrived at a place where a suitable spot was selected on the north bank of the Bear River, near the Great Bend, and four miles east of where the Soda Springs Valley opens into Old Crater Valley, and striking Snake River 70 miles above and east of the present ferry.

At this point a ferry has been established, and in a short time a good boat will be in running order.

With the main body of the cavalry train, &c., I left the Blackfoot, about 15 miles east of the ferry, and, pursuing a southeasterly course across the divide on a good natural road, arrived at Soda Springs on the 17th of May, passing through large and fertile valleys lying along Ross' Fork of Snake River and the north branch of Fort Nocuff. With the design of finding a practicable route of a wagon road through some gap in the mountains, whereby a more direct course could be made, I sent Lieut. CLARKE with a detachment of twenty-five men and five days' rations, with orders to cross the Blackfoot near its source, at the base of the Foot Hills, and proceeding up the Snake River 60 or 75 miles, turn to the south, seek out such a pass and join the command at Soda Springs. He was eminently successful. A good pass for a road along the base of the triangle before mentioned was found. The latter is some 50 miles in length and 20 in breadth. The site was surveyed immediately east of the Springs, as was also one mile square for a military reservation adjoining, on the east of the town site, in latitude about 42½ north, longitude 111½ west. The water is good and abundant, as well from the river as from numerous mountain streams, and easily diverted for purposes of irrigation.

Back of the town and north, wood for fuel is abundant, while on the opposite side of the river, timber of large growth, suitable for building purposes, is found at a distance of less than two miles.

The soil, judging from the growth of the native grasses and the appearance of the ground, is susceptible of cultivation and the raising of valuable crops. The shortness of the season, and the altitude of the place alone, render this at all doubtful. The settlers were allowed building lots of fair size, and proceeded immediately to the erection of shelters for themselves and families.

After remaining at this point for six days, establishing the infantry at the new post, and looking to the present and immediate future wants of the settlers, on the 30th of May I returned to this post *via* the Mormon settlements in Cache Valley.

The explorations above referred to satisfied me of the fertility of the country surrounding Soda Springs, and of the entire practicability of making, at a small expense of labor, a good wagon road from the northern settlements of Cache Valley, crossing Bear River at or near the battle-ground, through a gap in the mountains, and thence northerly along the western bank of Bear River to Soda Springs.

This road will be much more direct than the old road traveled by the infantry company, and the distance can be reduced from 200 miles, as at present, to about 150 or 160 miles.

This road connecting with the new road explored by Lieut. CLARKE, north from Soda Springs to Bannock City, will render the distance from the latter place to this point not more than 350 miles.

The new road north from Soda Springs to Snake River will shorten the route of emigrants from the East *via* Fort Bridger, not less than 70 miles, as well as present a route well watered and furnishing good feed for animals, with an abundance of game.

The expedition has traveled in a direct line about 500 miles, and has carefully explored a region over 1,000 miles in extent heretofore little known, and concerning which only the most vague and crude ideas were held.

Before leaving Soda Springs, I sent a detachment of twenty men over the mountains to pass through Bear Lake Valley, in hopes of finding the band of Sagnitch supposed to be roaming in that direction. The detachment was unsuccessful in its object, and it joined the command a few days after at Franklin, the most northern settlement in Cache Valley, having thoroughly searched the region through which it passed.

In this connection I may add, having occasion to send an empty train to Carson for Quartermasters' stores, I furnished to 150 Morrisites transportation to that point, and they have already arrived safe at their destination.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. EDWARD CONNER,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. DUNN, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

The Fourth in Salt Lake City—The Indians—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

Although there was no public demonstration in the heated streets or halls of Salt Lake City on the "Fourth," yet the same non-observance of the nation's birthday was not visible in the country, for, North and South, processions, music, speeches, toasts, dances, feasts, and all the common outward and visible signs of the usual holiday were religiously presented to view, exhibiting the peculiar shades of Utah loyalty. Perhaps the characteristic dullness of the little country settlements could ill afford to ignore so grand a chance for change and rural display and demonstration as the memorable day in question annually brings up. The OGDEN folks were severely inclined to the facetious, and must vent their esteem of certain Federal officials in the two following toasts:

"Ex-Gov. HARDING—He was and is not. From nothing take nothing, and nothing remains."

"Hon. JOHN F. KINNEY, the late Judiciary of Utah. Denoted thus 100 (one and two cyphers.) The one is taken and the two cyphers left."

It will be seen that the authors of the above toasts were far too plain-spoken and personal to be very delicate in the utterance of their opinions.

The freight train and escort dispatched with baggage and Morrisites from Camp Douglas to Soda Springs a month ago, returned on Thursday, having been twenty days on the route.

Gov. DOTY and Gen. CONNER have gone southward to visit the Utes and neighboring bands of Indians at Spanish Fork, with the view of clearing up difficulties, having a pow-wow and smoking the pipe of peace. It is to be hoped that success will attend their efforts and prosperity follow.

Some such visit is sadly needed on the Western mail route, as life and property are still far from secure. But a week ago five persons were killed by the bloodthirsty savages at Cañon Station, near Deep Creek, not 200 miles hence. The Indians attacked the Station, and burned it, shooting the keeper, WILLIAM RILEY, formerly resident at Provo City, and burning his body, also shooting four soldiers. They were in the stable, and three of them were there wounded. They took horses and fled, two of them reached two hundred yards and fell, a third three hundred, the fourth reached Willow Station, by the aid of some emigrants, but there died. Five horses were burned, two killed, and one driven off. The man who hauled water for the Station, with three soldiers, who were off for a load of that indispensable liquid, being detained a little by breakage, or some other accident, happily escaped massacre, as they discovered the flames of the burning station at a distance, and did not approach, but escaped to Deep Creek.

The Volunteers in that vicinity immediately gathered toward the scene, with a view to chastise the depredators, who will need to look spry if they escape signal punishment.

Perhaps the continued failure of the troops to insure peace and security on the Western route, will convince those in authority of the possible advantage of an essay at the peace and treaty policy. For it is not pleasant to think that at any unguarded moment, the mail-coach or a station, or half a dozen civilians or troops may be suddenly swept down upon and destroyed, almost before help can be thought of. At any rate, something efficient and satisfactory should be done. What harm would there be in treating with these Indians, with the view of removing them to some reservation sufficiently distant from this great central continental thoroughfare, and thus rid it of their petty but murderous raids? It might prove most economical in the end.

On Saturday and Sunday, BRIGHAM and other high ecclesiastics were out on another preaching expedition. This time they went to Ogden, forty miles north. Of course there was a good time, and all the "brethren and sisters" feel considerably strengthened by this.

Mr. LYNE's two professional dramatic entertainments appear to have stirred up the local stars to shine a brief space during this sultry month. Messrs. MARGETT'S, BOWRING and DUNBAR, who with another name, constitute the strength of this city's amateur low comedians, have been giving a couple of entertainments, or "concerts," consisting of comic songs and scenes, not the least attraction consisting of the farce of the "Rough Diamond." Tickets, reserved seats, 75 cents; other seats 50 cents. Pay, cash, store orders or produce at cash prices.

For the past week or two, several fires have been burning in the cañons—in City Creek, Mill Creek, Big Cotton Wood, and several others. Whether originating in carelessness or evil design, does not appear. But they are disastrous, as considerable wood will inevitably be consumed at this dry season, and Salt Lake City and its immediate environs are by no means well supplied with fuel.

Flour can now be obtained in this city for 2½ to 3 cents per pound, for cash. This price cannot last long, for emigrants themselves state that there are sufficient wanderers on the road to eat up all the spare provisions in this Territory. Again, BRIGHAM has preached to the farmers to cease raising wheat, wheat, wheat, and to take in hand to build. Many will probably adhere to this teaching—have so adhered the past seed-time. This will materially lessen the gross amount raised. Thirdly, the crops the present season, owing to the drouth and the scarcity of snow in the mountains, will be scanty in many places. At least there is much grumbling now in that direction. Further, unless the war be settled in the interim, which is somewhat problematical, the Westward tide of emigration may be expected to increase rather than diminish annually. Putting all these things together for consideration, I shall not be surprised if breadstuffs be comparatively scarce and dear in this city in the early part of 1864. Persons intending to emigrate next year toward the Pacific, and all other persons interested, can take the above considerations into account.

Horrible Tragedy in California.

PARENTS DESTROY THEIR CHILD AND COMMIT SUICIDE.

A horrible tragedy occurred in San Francisco on the 2d inst., resulting in the death of Dr. GEORGE W. BEERS, his wife and child, a little girl ten years of age. BEERS and his family occupied rooms on the corner of Stockton and Geary streets, and the place having been unusually quiet during the day, the landlady called about 7 o'clock in the evening, when she was shocked at finding the parents lying dead in the front, and the little girl in the adjoining room.

On making an examination, it would appear that the parents, having resolved on suicide, had administered strychnine to their child, and the mother, at the same time or subsequently, took a similar dose of the poison. From investigation, it was also apparent that the father, to end the sufferings of his child, or stifle her cries, had taken an iron weight, usually attached to window-pulleys, and fractured her skull; it was also apparent that the same instrument had been used in putting an end to the wife's sufferings, there being similar marks about her head and the pillow being saturated with blood.

The husband and father then disposing himself upon the bed with his wife, having previously arranged a bucket at the bedside, with an instrument from his pocket surgical case, severed the artery at the wrist of his right arm, and holding it over the vessel placed at the one side, literally bled to death, the ordinary sized bucket being nearly filled.

Upon examination by the Coroner, Dr. SHELDON, among other things, were found the following letters, written by the deceased just before the commission of the terrible act. The first, which is addressed to the parties who keep the house, is as follows:

MR. AND MRS. BARRY: Please take charge of all our effects, and sell them for your own benefit, except which do not let out of your hands until you may have an opportunity to send them to Mrs. JULIA P. DOUGLAS, Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. State. I am feeling that my wife is really soon to pass away from me, and difficulties are accumulating around me that I cannot withstand.

GEO. W. BEERS.

Also keep the writing-desk, and burn the letters. See that the letter under this reaches its destination.

The following is the letter referred to:

DR. F. TUTHILL: Doctor, will you please send the inclosed to its destination as a last act of kindness.

GEO. W. BEERS.

The letter inclosed was addressed to Mrs. JULIA C. DOUGLAS, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is as follows:

MY DEAR WIFE'S MOTHER: I take your daughter with me, rather than to see her die by inches, as her father did, before my eyes. Pardon the act, for we have suffered much for each other's sake.

GEORGE W. BEERS.

The last heard from these parties by the other occupants of the house, was about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. As they lived rather secluded, maintaining but little intercourse with others, and their room never being open to receive visitors before a late hour in the afternoon, but little was thought of its quiet condition, until the discovery was made in the manner mentioned.

It is said that mortification at his ill success in three lectures which he advertised, combined with evident want and destitution, was the exciting cause of this horrible act.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Interesting Particulars of the Occupation of Jackson.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 23.

We received last evening information of a very interesting nature from our reporter, just returned from Jackson, who witnessed the proceedings attending the occupation of that place. From him we learn that on Thursday, the 9th, Gen. PARKE made an advance on the enemy's works. After proceeding some four hundred yards, he was opposed by the South Carolina legion, or regiment. These men had never before been under fire. After an engagement of three-quarters of an hour they ran, having lost three hundred men killed. After night set in the rebels had a band of music on their works, which played Dixie and other tunes supposed to be peculiarly offensive to invaders. When day broke in the morning, it was found the rebel pickets had been withdrawn.

Many of our soldiers crept up to the work and ascertained that during the night JOHNSTON and his troops had evacuated the place. Soon other soldiers hurried up, and a scene of plunder and destruction took place. It was put an end to by Gen. BLAIR's division entering the town and restoring order. Inquiry made known the fact that the evacuation began at 6 o'clock the preceding evening, and was concluded before day.

The rebel army left but little behind—a very fine columbiad gun, and some artillery, ammunition, &c., was nearly all. Some very fine English and German ammunition was found trampled down in the streets, and some of the newly-invented German phosphoric explosive musket balls were also discovered. Fifty or sixty cars were found at the depot. During the fight a large fire had raged in town. It became evident from investigation that the flames were not the result of Federal shells, but that ten or twelve stores containing commissary goods which could not be carried away had been set on fire, and the conflagration spread until fifty or sixty houses were consumed. This destruction, added to what occurred on the previous occupation of the place by Federal troops some weeks ago, left Jackson but a poor wreck, looking little like the capital of a great State. So deliberately had the retreating army left the place, that they took all their sick with them. Very few people were found in the place, and most of them foreigners. Some prisoners taken asserted that JOHNSTON had never intended to defend the works, which, on inspection, turned out to be much more complete and formidable than had been supposed. Others said he would have stood a siege, but a very exaggerated idea existed as to the number of Federal troops, and intelligence had been received that a heavy force was advancing to flank them.

The late news of the fall of Port Hudson, and the retreat of BRAGG and LEE, had produced a marked effect on JOHNSTON's army, which was much disheartened and discouraged in consequence, and openly declared that the Confederacy was gone up.

Our informant visited the headquarters of Gen. JOHNSTON, and found them safely placed in an excavation where no shot could strike or shell penetrate. Some prisoners said this fact was characteristic of the man—that he has a marvelous faculty in finding out safe spots. After the place was in Gen. SHERMAN's hands, hundreds of deserters from the rebel army began to pour in. They said the struggle was no longer a hopeful one; that there was no chance of success remaining, and they were glad to get to the Federal army, and would fight against the old flag no longer.

In the afternoon of the day on which the place was taken possession, (Friday,) Gen. SHERMAN sent out cavalry with orders to destroy railways, bridges and culverts, so as to intercept communications. Troops that left with JOHNSTON are expected to join BRAGG.

People in the country around were loud in their professions that they had been opposed to this thing in the outset, and wanted to have nothing to do with it, only to live quietly; that they had been pushed into it against their will, and only wished they had JEFF. DAVIS and his coadjutors to deal with; that they believed that if our soldiers would not pillage and burn, quite a warm Union sentiment would be exhibited; all of which may be taken with allowance. JEFF. DAVIS they accused of being guilty of not properly defending his own State and his neighborhood. PEMBERTON they cursed liberally, as a traitor unworthy of confidence, and that he had been over-estimated in his ability.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults that had taken place amounted to 900 men. Citizens said there had been much sickness during the Summer months among the troops there. In the fields around there were hundreds upon hundreds of graves, made principally since May last.

When JOHNSTON left Jackson he took away with him between fifty and sixty pieces of artillery. Many of them were old and not fit to use.

At Vicksburgh the Federal works are being leveled, and the rebel fortifications put into more perfect condition than they were. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place will be held as a first-class military fortification.

JEFF. DAVIS' house has been overhauled by some of our soldiers. Among other things found there, were letters showing that the conspiracy to disrupt the Union had been in existence years before the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Letters from Presidents BUCHANAN and PIERCE were discovered. They showed no small amount of obsequiousness toward the mighty JEFF.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Particulars of the Disaster near Donaldsonville—Items from New-Orleans.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

I have at length been able to obtain the particulars of the repulse on the Lafourche the 13th.

Gen. GROVER, with his division, was on the left bank of the bayou. Gen. WEITZEL, with Gen. AUGUR's division and his own old brigade, on the right. Col. MORGAN, of the Ninetieth New-York, commanded the advance brigade of Gen. GROVER's division, and Col. DUDLEY, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, that of Gen. WEITZEL.

Neither was to advance before the other, and each was to support the other if either were attacked.

The Lafourche is a bayou running out of the Mississippi at Donaldsonville—in high water navigable for large steamboats. It has strong levees on each side. Now that the river is low it has but little current, and is a small stream, though so muddy that it is not easily forded. On the morning of the 13th, Col. MORGAN, for some unaccountable reason, being about five miles from Donaldsonville and just up with DUDLEY, fell back three-fourths of a mile, without giving Col. DUDLEY any notice of his actions.

The rebels, who were known to be immediately in front with a large force on each side of the bayou, seeing MORGAN fall back, thought they would gobble DUDLEY and his whole brigade. They kept perfectly quiet till his men were all engaged eating their breakfasts, when they made simultaneously a cavalry charge in front and on the right flank. Their artillery was also brought into requisition at the same time. Our advance guard was out but a short distance, and the time from their signal till the enemy was upon the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York, was hardly sufficient to turn round. Impartially taken by surprise, this regiment did not show as much coolness as a well disciplined regiment did.

Some of them left their guns, and sought safety in flight, and thereby caused quite a panic in the remainder of the brigade. This whole regiment withdrew in great disorder, and left the First Maine battery to its own fate. It was captured by the enemy, and retaken by some of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, who, thinking it would be a good plan, loaded the guns and opened on the enemy, who, again charging on it, either killed, wounded or made prisoners of all about it, and carried off again two pieces.

In the meantime Col. DUDLEY had got his brigade into order, but was severely galled by the enemy's fire, when Gen. WEITZEL rode up, and seeing where they were, hastily changed the position of the brigade, while another was marching to its support. The enemy seeing that it was time to go, went. Our loss, entirely in DUDLEY's brigade, was 317 *hors du combat*. Col. MORGAN is now under arrest to answer for his conduct. Our forces, after the fight, fell back about two miles toward Donaldsonville.

The enemy could not have had a thousand men in the fight. Our regiments engaged were the One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred Sixteenth New-York, Thirtieth Massachusetts, and Second Louisiana—all very small. Since the fight, our forces there have been reinforced and will very soon march down the bayou. Rumor makes the rebel force very large—from 15,000 to 25,000, but probably 10,000 is a high figure. They are very poorly organized, and their subsistence and Quartermasters' Departments are in a very bad way.

At noon of the 16th the river steamer *Imperial*, from St. Louis on the 23d of June, and Vicksburgh on the 13th of July, arrived at her old landing near the foot of Canal-street.

She was scarcely tied, when the news of her arrival having spread with electricity all over the city, the levee was thronged with people to get a visual evidence of the downfall of Vicksburgh and the opening of the river. Heretofore a great many persons here have persistently denied their belief in our occupation of their Gibraltar. But when the old *Imperial*, a boat built for the New-Orleans and St. Louis trade in '33, and four years in it, came again as two years ago, they believed—for on it now were many of the same faces that were on it when she left here last. She brought from Vicksburgh Gen. RANSOM with five regiments, which she left at Natchez, Miss.

At that place she took on a load of cattle for our Commissary department. The *Planet* was her escort as far as to Baton Rouge, where she was consigned. The *Imperial* is one of the largest steamboats on the river. The thousands who came to see her, as she lay at the levee, could not refrain from expressing a hope that she was the first of a whole fleet, bringing the city employment, commerce, wealth. I heard one good Union man say, and I believe its truth, that five thousand more Union men dined than breakfasted in New-Orleans that day. There was certainly ten times as much enthusiasm on the levee as this boat lay there as there was at the great (?) celebration a few nights ago.

The Captain reports that as he lay at Vicksburgh, after the surrender, with his shingle out for St. Louis, he was completely overrun by paroled prisoners that belonged to Missouri, who wanted to go home. Thinking to get rid of them, he put out his sign for New-Orleans, when the crowd for Louisiana was even greater than for Missouri. There is a camp for paroled prisoners near Vicksburgh, where all were to be sent, but they have there scarcely 5,000 out of the 30,000. They are all determined to go home.

He says he passed, coming down, more than a thousand on logs, and planks, and rafts, and scows, and skiffs. All seeing him or a gunboat approach, would raise a white rag and float along. I am informed that a few of these bold mariners have already reached this city.

The *Imperial* started up again last evening with a load of passengers and convalescents for St. Louis. She is to take on the Fourth Massachusetts, at Port Hudson, I understand. Their time is now expired.

Gen. AUGUR is in the city, sick.

The Sixth Michigan Infantry has just been made heavy artillery. So now there is not a single Western infantry regiment. The Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana are heavy artillery, and the Seventh Illinois and Fourth Wisconsin cavalry. They are all soldiers.

Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of Gen. BANKS' Staff, is in command at Port Hudson. Capt. HOLCOMB, of the Seventh Vermont Battery, is Chief of Ordnance, and will "act well his part" always.

On the 16th, 200 prisoners, who reside in and about New-Orleans, arrived here on a steamer. They were very quiet, and very soon divested themselves of their badges of secession. On the same day Gen. BANKS in person arrived, having so far on his long journey visited no town or place but he has reduced to the submission of the United States authorities.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Army of Tennessee.

Special Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, June 29, 1863.

The early reports which came up from the front deceived me as to the recapture of the lost Gaps. They were not reoccupied by our troops. On the contrary, during Thursday and Friday sharp skirmishing was going forward in the neighborhood of Beech Grove and Fairfield. The object was to cover our retreat. We suffered severely both days in officers and men, and retreated slowly before dawn on Saturday, after three days and nights of privation and disasters.

The retrograde from the defences along our right prepared and anticipated the withdrawal of our forces from Shelbyville, Wartrace and other positions on the left. The retreat here was conducted in a less orderly manner than one would have expected. The cavalry, especially, behaved with indiscretion. Gen. WHEELER, commanding, did all he could, but he seemed unacquainted with the ground, and the confusion grew not only painful but alarming. We lost many men, killed, wounded and captured, in a heavy skirmish which occurred in the streets of Shelbyville. Others were drowned in endeavoring to swim the swollen fordless creek. And, in brief, the rear of the army here did not maintain its reputation.

As yet our casualties are not known, nor the amount of stores, munitions, etc., destroyed; but the figures will mount high, I very much fear.

The enemy occupied Shelbyville on Saturday afternoon. Wartrace was entered in the morning, about nine o'clock. Beech Grove, Fairfield, and the entire line of the Garrison Fork, were possessed from and after Friday. They burned many handsome dwellings in their advance, including the residences of Mr. FIELDS and Mr. RIVES, between Beech Grove and Fairfield. A Yankee prisoner, in a private conversation with some of our officers, said it was ROSECRANS's determination to put an end to all the crops in his march. "Defeated or victorious," he added, "we will leave you without food." Thus far their programme has been carried out in spirit and in letter.

There were no demonstrations of satisfaction among the by-gone Union population of Shelbyville at our departure. The inference is that few sympathizers with the Federals are left. Of late little has been seen or heard of such men.

Gen. HARDEE particularly distinguished himself during these operations, for energy, courage and skill.

Another correspondent of the *Register* writes:

"On Monday and Tuesday we were drawn up in line of battle. No attack was made—possibly because of the rain, which poured in torrents both days. The enemy, as well as we, must have suffered terribly. Fighting is going on all around by the opposing forces of cavalry.

FORREST is in the saddle with a division of 10,000 men, and is dazzling all eyes with the wondrous brilliancy of his movements. His defence of the railroad—without which we should be lost—has been so signal as to call forth the impulsive admiration of the whole army. Gen. BRAGG, I learn, pronounces it to be splendid beyond compare. Although weak, FORREST is as active as ever—full of fire, energy and prompt vigilance and adroit skill.

On Sunday night there was a sharp fight at Dechard. Capt. HOUSE, of the Second Tennessee, with a force of 28 men, kept a force of 1,500 Federals at bay for two hours. It was dark and he managed to conceal his position with effect. They brought their artillery to bear upon him at length, and he retired; but they were so badly frightened that they did not remain long enough to do any damage, except to burn the depot and a cake-shop hard by. They then dashed off rapidly, no doubt fearing the arrival of reinforcements from Tullahoma, fourteen miles below.

Monday afternoon, while on a reconnoissance, the gallant Col. STARNS, commanding a brigade of cavalry, received a mortal wound in the bowels.

JOHN MORGAN is expected to do 'some deed' or other, but what it is nobody knows. Indeed, at the present moment his movements are a perfect *incognita*.'

How the Fall of Vicksburgh is Regarded in Mobile.

The Mobile *Tribune* remarks upon the capitulation of Vicksburgh as follows:

"The public anxiety, as far as the fate of Vicksburgh is concerned, is over. The garrison encountered an enemy which no human courage can withstand. It was starved into submission. Gen. PEMBERTON has made good the heroic words which he uttered in the beginning of the siege. He and his soldiers deserve the plaudits of the people of the Confederacy. But it is impossible, while according this honor, to understand the apparently unwise forethought which accumulated only provisions for less than a two-months' siege. It is quite probable that the movement of GRANT was a surprise. No one in authority expected it; and yet, weeks before it was made it had been fully explained and published in the Northern papers. Gen. JOHNSTON was sent to Jackson with a haste which implied a surprise. His army was improvised. It had nothing to move with. What was essential to it had to be picked up in the neighborhood. He and every one were surprised. The fault is not in the valor of our men; and there may be no fault in the administration of affairs. They underrated the skill of GRANT, and failed to provide for eventualities that have culminated in the taking of a place which was considered of vast importance, and which might have been saved by the timely accumulation of a few barrels of flour and hogsheads of bacon.

The fall of Vicksburgh, the *Register* says, opens the way of the Union forces to Mobile. It says:

"Between us and him there is nothing standing but Gen. JOHNSTON's army and our own defences. Public exigencies may at any moment call the former away, leaving us no defenders except ourselves. We have no apprehension of immediate danger; but that may be a false confidence. GRANT has shown by his movements on Vicksburgh both skill and celerity, and it can hardly be supposed that Mobile will escape his attempts, if he finds himself with force enough to undertake it. If he come against us he will not advertise us of it. We will know it by the proximity of his troops. This city is of vast importance to complete the capture of Vicksburgh. It has been a coveted prize since the beginning of the war, and owes its security entirely to the difficulty of taking it by sea or by a land approach from the Gulf. Its condition is different now; and, unless well guarded above, or bravely held at home, it will inevitably fall a prey to the enemy."

Americans in London.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending July 18, 1863:

Edward Ely, Peoria, Ill.; John D. Locke and family, New-York; Wm. Sellen, wife and daughter, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Morris Locke, San Francisco, Cal.; J. T. Steiner and family, Philadelphia; W. S. Smith, New-York; S. O. Fuguet, Philadelphia; W. Fuguet, Philadelphia; F. Charles Bailey, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wm. L. Skidmore, New-York; Rev. David Irving, New-Jersey; Thomas Marshall, Pittsburgh; Abbott E Kittredge, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Haumatt C. Billings, Boston, Mass.; Rev. F. S. Wiley and wife, New-York.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Interesting Official Reports.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURGH.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a series of highly interesting official reports of recent operations on the Mississippi and in Tennessee. The more important are appended:

ADMIRAL PORTER'S DETAILED REPORT.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
OFF VICKSBURGH, July 13, 1863.

SIR: I have made reports to the Department of the different actions that have occurred on this river since the investment of Vicksburgh, and it now remains for me to give credit to the different officers who have participated in the events transpiring there.

When I took command of this squadron the river was virtually closed against our steamers from Helena to Vicksburgh. It was only necessary to impress the officers and men with the importance of opening communication with New-Orleans, and every one, with few exceptions, have embarked in the enterprise with a zeal that is highly creditable to them, and with a determination that the river should be opened if their aid could effect it.

With such officers and the able General who commanded the army I have not feared for the result, though it has been postponed longer than I thought it would be.

First and foremost allow me to speak of Capt. Penrock, Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station at Cairo, to him I am much indebted for the promptness with which he has kept the squadron supplied with all that was required or could be procured. His duty has been no sinecure, and he has performed it with an ability that could not have been surpassed by any officer of the navy. He has materially assisted me in the management of the Tennessee and Cumberland squadrons, keeping me promptly informed of all the movements of the enemy, and enabling me to make the proper dispositions to check him, exercising a most discreet judgment in moving the vessels to meet the rebels when there was no time to hear from me.

The war on the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland has been carried on most actively. There has been incessant skirmishing between the guerrillas and gunboats, in which the rebels have been defeated in every instance. So constant are these attacks that we cease to think of them as of any importance, though there has been much gallantry displayed on many occasions.

Lieut.-Commanders Phelps and Fitch have each had command of these rivers, and have shown themselves to be most able officers. I feel no apprehension at any time with regard to movements in that quarter. Had it not been for the activity and energy displayed by Lieut.-Commander Fitch, Capt. Penrock and Lieut.-Commander Phelps, Gen. Rosecrans would have been left without provisions.

To Capt. Walke, Commander Woodworth, Lieut.-Commanders Breese, Greer, Shirk, Owen, Wilson, Walker, Bache, Murphy, Selfridge, Pritchett, Ramsay and Acting Volunteer Lieut. Hoel I feel much indebted for their active and energetic attention to all my orders, and their ready coöperation with the army corps commanders at all times, which enabled them to carry out their plans successfully.

The *Benton*, Lieut.-Com. Greer, *Mound City*, Lieut.-Com. Byron Wilson, *Tuscumbia*, Lieut.-Com. Shirk, *Carondelet*, Acting Lieut. Murphy, and the *Sterling Price*, Commander Woodworth, have been almost constantly under fire of the batteries at Vicksburgh since the forty-five days siege commenced.

The attack of the 22d of May, by the *Benton*, *Mound City*, *Carondelet* and *Tuscumbia*, on all the water-batteries, in which three were silenced and four guns injured or dismounted, was one of the best contested engagements of the kind during the war.

On the next attack of the same gunboats, when Gen. Grant opened all his batteries for six hours, the river batteries were all deserted, and the gunboats moved up and down without having a shot fired at them, showing the moral effect the first attack had.

The attack of the *Cincinnati*, Lieut.-Commander Bache, on the water-battery, will long be ranked among the most gallant events of this war; and, though Lieut. Bache had the misfortune to have his vessel sunk under him, he well deserves the handsome commendations bestowed upon him by the Department.

To Lieut.-Commander Ramsay, of the *Choctaw*, was assigned the management of three heavy guns placed on scows and anchored in a position that commanded the town and water-batteries. Every gun the enemy could bring to bear on these boats was fired incessantly at them, but without one moment's cessation of fire on the part of our seamen, though the enemy's shot and shell fell like hail among them. This battery completely enfiladed the batteries and rifle-pits in front of Gen. Sherman, and made them untenable.

The mortar-boats were under charge of Gunner Eugene Mack, who for thirty days stood at his post, the firing continuing night and day. He performed his duty well, and merits approval. The labor was extremely hard, and every man at the mortars was laid up with sickness, owing to excessive labor. After Mr. Mack was taken ill, Ensign Miller took charge, and conducted the firing with marked ability. We know that nothing conduced more to the end of the seige than the mortar firing, which demoralized the rebels, killed and wounded a number of persons, killed the cattle, destroyed property of all kinds, and set the city on fire. On the last two days we were enabled to reach the outer works of the enemy by firing heavy charges of twenty-six pounds of powder; the distance was three miles, and the falling of shells was very annoying to the rebels—to use the words of a rebel officer, "our shells intruded everywhere."

Lieut.-Commander Breese has been very efficient in relieving me of a vast amount of duty, superintending personally all the requirements made on the navy, and facilitating the operations of the army in every way that lay in his power. In every instance where it was at all possible to bring the *Black Hawk* into action against the enemy's batteries, he has not hesitated to do so, though she is not fortified exactly for such a purpose. His long-range guns have done most excellent service at different times.

I beg leave to mention the different commanders of the light drafts, who have carried out my orders promptly, aided in keeping guerrillas from the river, convoyed transports safely, and kept their vessels in good condition for service, viz.: Acting Vol. Lieut. Geo. W. Brown, commanding *Forest Rose*; Acting Vol. Lieut. C. Dowsing, commanding *Signal*; Acting Vol. Lieut. J. S. Hurd, commanding *Covington*; Ensign Wm. C. Handford, commanding *Robb*; Acting Master J. C. Bunner, commanding *New Era*; Acting Vol. Lieut. J. V. Johnstone, commanding *Romeo*; Acting Vol. Lieut. John Pierce, commanding *Petrel*; Acting Master W. E. Fentress, commanding *Rattler*; Acting Vol. Lieut. T. E. Smith, commanding *Linden*; Acting Vol. Lieut. E. C. Brennand, commanding *Prairie Bird*; Acting Vol. Lieut. J. Gandy, commanding *Queen City*. There are others who deserve commendation, but these seem to me the most prominent.

The action of the 4th of July at Helena, wherein the *Tyler* participated so largely, has already been reported to the Department. There is no doubt left in the minds of any but that the *Tyler* saved Helena, for though Gen. Prentiss fought with a skill and daring not excelled in this war, his little force of 3,500 men were fast being overpowered by the enemy, with 18,000 men, when the *Tyler* took a position, and changed the fortunes of the day.

I must not omit to mention Acting Vol. Lieuts. Hamilton and Richardson, of the powder vessels *Great Western* and *Judge Torrence*. They were unremitting in their attention to their duties during the siege, supplying without delay every requisition made on them by army and navy, and volunteering for any service.

When the army called on the navy for siege guns, I detailed what officers and men I could spare to man and work the batteries. Lieut.-Com'd'g. Selfridge had command of the naval battery on the right wing, Gen. Sherman's corps. This battery was worked with marked ability, and elicited the warmest praises from the Commanding General. One thousand shells were fired into the enemy's works from Lieut.-Com'd'g. Selfridge's guns. His services being required up the river, I relieved him a few days before the surrender, and Lieut.-Com'd'g. Walker supplied his place and conducted the firing with the same ability.

Acting Master Charles B. Dahlgren was ordered to report to Gen. McPherson for duty, and was assigned the management of two 9-inch guns, which were admirably served.

Acting Master Reed, of the *Benton*, had charge of the batteries at Fort Benton, so named by Gen. Herron in honor of the occasion. Gen. Herron generously acknowledged the services of those I sent him, which communication I inclose with this report.

I have endeavored to do justice to all who were immediately engaged in the struggle for the mastery of the Mississippi. To the army do we owe immediate thanks for the capture of Vicksburgh; but the army was much facilitated by the navy, which was ready at all times to coöperate. This has been no small undertaking. The late investment and capture of Vicksburgh will be characterized as one of the greatest military achievements ever known. The conception of the idea originated solely with Gen. Grant, who adopted a course in which great labor was performed, great battles were fought, and great risks were run. A single mistake would have involved us in difficulty; but so well were all the plans matured, so well were all the movements timed, and so rapid were the evolutions performed, that not a mistake has occurred from the passage of the fleet by Vicksburgh, and the passage of the army across the river, up to the present time. So confident was I of the ability of Gen. Grant to carry out his plans when he explained them to me, that I never hesitated to change my position from above to below Vicksburgh. The work was hard, the fighting severe, but the blows struck were constant.

In forty-five days after our army was landed a rebel army of 60,000 men had been captured, killed, and wounded, or scattered to their homes, perfectly demoralized, while our loss has been only about 5,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, with the temporary loss of one gunboat.

The fortifications and defences of the city exceed anything that has been built in modern times, and are doubly unassailable from their immense height above the bed of the river.

The fall of Vicksburgh insured the fall of Port Hudson, and the opening of the Mississippi River, which I am happy to say can be traversed from its source to its mouth without apparent impediment the first time during the war.

I take this opportunity to give to Mr. Fendal and Mr. Strausz, assistants in the Coast Survey, the full credit they deserve for their indefatigable industry. Since they have been attached to the squadron they have been connected with almost every expedition that has been undertaken; they have kept both army and navy supplied with charts when they could not otherwise be obtained; they were found ready at all times to go anywhere or do anything required of them, whether it was on a gunboat expedition or in the trenches before Vicksburgh engineering, when the General Commanding called for volunteers from the navy. They have added to our collection of maps many geographical corrections which are valuable, and they have proved to me that no squadron can operate effectively without a good corps of surveyors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Com'g Miss. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THANKS FROM THE ARMY.

Among the documents published are formal letters of thanks from Gens. Herron and Sherman to Admiral Porter for his efficient coöperation. Gen. Sherman writes:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
BLACK RIVER, July 4, 1863.

Admiral D. D. Porter, Commanding Fleet:

DEAR ADMIRAL: No event in my life could have given me more personal pride or pleasure than to have met you to-day on the wharf at Vicksburgh—a Fourth of July so eloquent in events as to need no words or stimulants to elevate its importance.

I can appreciate the intense satisfaction you must feel at lying before the very monster that has defied us with such deep and malignant hate, and seeing your once disunited fleet again a unit, and better still the chain that made an inclosed sea of a link in the great river broken forever. In so magnificent a result I stop not to count who did it. It is done, and the day of our nation's birth is consecrated and baptized anew in a victory won by the united navy and army of our country. God grant that the harmony and mutual respect that exists between our respective commanders, and shared by all the true men of the joint service may continue forever, and serve to elevate our national character, threatened with shipwreck. Thus I muse as I sit in my solitary camp out in the wood, far from the point for which we have jointly striven so long and so well; and, though personal curiosity would tempt me to go and see the frowning batteries and sunken pits that have defied us so long, and sent to their silent graves so many of early comrades in the enterprise, I feel that other tasks lie before me, and time must not be lost. Without casting anchor, and despite the heat and the dust, and the drought, I must again into the bowels of the land, to make the conquest of Vicksburgh fulfill all the conditions it should in the progress of this war. Whether success attend my efforts or not, I know that Admiral Porter will ever accord to me the exhibition of a pure and unselfish zeal in the service of our country.

It does seem to me that Port Hudson, without facilities for supplies or interior communication, must soon follow the fate of Vicksburgh and leave the river free, and to you the task of preventing any more Vicksburghs or Port Hudsons on the bank of the great inland sea.

Though farther apart, the navy and army will still act in concert, and I assure you I shall never reach the banks of the river or see a gunboat but I will think of Admiral Porter, Capt. Breese, and the many elegant and accomplished gentlemen it has been my good fortune to meet on armed or unarmed decks of the Mississippi Squadron. Congratulating you and the officers and men of your command at the great result in which you have borne so conspicuous a part,

I remain, as ever, your friend and servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

THE BATTLE AT HELENA, ARK.

COMMANDER PHELPS' REPORT.

U. S. IRON-CLAD RAM EASTPORT,
HELENA, ARK., July 8, 1863.

A. R. Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

SIR: Gen. HOLMES, with a reported force of eighteen thousand rebels, attacked this place at light on the morning of the 4th inst., and was repulsed, after a hard-contested fight of several hours' duration.

The enemy attacked the centre of the defences, and carried the rifle-pits, and a battery upon the crest of the hills in the rear, which commanded not only Helena itself, but also all the other defensive works, including Fort Curtis. After possessing himself of that position, he pushed large forces down the slope of the ridge into the gorges, and the sharpshooters began the work of driving the artillerists from the guns in the main fort. Rebel guns, both above and below the town, had been planted upon commanding positions, and opened fire upon the line of defensive works across the river bottom, about one thousand yards in width, and his troops were in force near them to secure the advantages the capture of the works upon the hills would offer for closing upon the town from both directions along the river bottom. The *Tyler* had been covering the approach by the old town road; but Capt. Pritchett discovered the enemy pressing down the hill-side after the capture of the battery in the centre, and took up such a position that, while his broadside guns poured a destructive fire upon the slopes and enfiladed the ravines, his stern guns effectually silenced the rebel battery below, and his bow guns played simultaneously upon the upper one. The slaughter of the enemy at this time was terrible, and all unite in describing the horrors of that hill-side and the ravines after the battle as baffling description, the killed being literally torn to pieces by shell, and the avenging fire of the gunboats pursued the enemy two or three miles to his reserve forces, creating a panic there which added not a little to the end of victory.

The enemy's loss is very heavy. Our forces have buried 380 killed, and many places have been found where he had himself buried his dead. His wounded number 1,100, and the prisoners are also 1,100. Our cavalry forces are hourly discovering dead and wounded in the surrounding country, and are bringing in stragglers and deserters. Boats passing up the river for two days after the battle were continually hailed by deserters from the rebel ranks wishing to get on board to escape.

An examination of the field and the reports I hear convince me that the *Tyler* contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy, and the terrible slaughter in his ranks are largely hers. It is due to Capt. Pritchett to add that he took up an admirable position, and used his battery in a manner alike creditable to himself and to his officers and men.

First at Belmont, then at Pittsburgh Landing, and now here, the *Tyler* has been of inestimable value, and has saved the fortunes of the day. The garrison, numbering but 3,300 men, with lines entirely too extensive for such a force, evidently fought with a courage and determination without superior example in this war.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about 180.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. L. PHELPS, Lieut.-Commander,
Commanding 2d Division Mississippi Squadron.

To Acting Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

A LETTER FROM GEN. PRENTISS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
HELENA, Ark., July 9, 1863.

ADMIRAL: I take pleasure in transmitting to you my testimony concerning the valuable assistance rendered me during the battle at this place, on the 4th inst., by Lieut.-Com. James M. Pritchett, of the gunboat *Tyler*. I assure you, Sir, that he not only acquitted himself with honor and distinction during the engagement proper, but, with a zeal and patience as rare as they are commendable. When informed of the probabilities of an attack on this place, he lost no time and spared no labor to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the surrounding country. And I attribute not a little of our success in the late battle to his full knowledge of the situation, and his skill in adapting the means within his command to the end to be obtained. Nor can I refrain from mentioning that after the engagement, and while we were expecting a renewal of the attack, Com. Pritchett, commanding a division of your fleet, was unusually efficient in procuring timely reinforcements.

Permit me to add, Sir, that I can conceive of no case wherein promotion would be more worthily bestowed than in the case of Commander Pritchett, and it will afford me much pleasure to learn that his services have received a proper reward. I write this communication, Sir, quite unsolicited, and without the knowledge of Commander Pritchett. I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS, Major-General.

To DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

A CONVICTION UNDER THE TREASON ACT.—On Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at Louisville, Ky., THOMAS C. SHACKLETT, indicted for treason against the United States, was found guilty, and sentenced by Hon. BLAND BALLARD, presiding Judge, as follows:

"You were arrested at or near your home—not in arms—away from the lines of the enemy, and have been brought before the civil tribunals of your country to have your guilt or innocence adjudged. You have been found guilty, and the enormity of your offence would justify the infliction of the highest punishment known to the laws. In all other countries the laws, it is believed, require judgment of death to be pronounced against all who are found guilty of treason. But our good Government, in the exercise of that magnanimity which has always characterized it, and in view of the different degrees of guilt which the judgment of mankind does and will attach to those who incited and set on foot this war, and those who were their instruments, has vested in the Courts a discretion, and authorized them to pronounce either judgment of death, or imprisonment and fine. In the exercise of that discretion, and under a full sense of my responsibility to God and my country, I have concluded to spare your life, but the magnitude of your crime demands that your punishment be severe. The judgment which I approve, and which the Court now makes, is, that you be imprisoned and confined in the jail of Jefferson County, in the State of Kentucky, for ten years from this day; that you make your fine to the United States by the payment to them of ten thousand dollars, and that your slaves be free."

THE SIEGE AND FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

A Rebel Account in Detail.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

We have conversed with an officer who succeeded in passing out from Port Hudson while the surrender was taking place on Thursday, the 9th instant, from whom we have been furnished with details of the siege which will not fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The initiatory steps of the siege may be reckoned from the 20th of May, when Gen. Augur advanced from Baton Rouge. His approach being reported by our cavalry, on the 21st Gen. Gardner sent out Col. Miles, with 400 cavalry and a battery, under orders to proceed to the Plain Store, six or seven miles from Port Hudson, and reconnoitre. About four miles from Port Hudson he encountered the enemy, and a severe action ensued of two and a half hours' duration, with a loss of thirty killed and forty wounded on our side. At night, in pursuance of an order of recall from Gen. Gardner, our forces fell back within the fortifications.

At the same time Col. Powers' cavalry, some 300 strong, were engaged on the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara road, a mile and a half or two miles from Col. Miles. No communication has been had with them since, and their loss is unknown.

On the morning of the 22d the enemy pushed his infantry forward within a mile of our breastworks, and at the same time it was reported by the cavalry scouts that Gen. Banks, who had recently completed his Teche campaign, was landing troops at Bayou Sarah, (twelve miles above,) and moving in the direction of Port Hudson. From Saturday, the 23d, to Tuesday, the 26th, inclusive, the enemy was engaged in taking his position for the investment of our works. This being completed, on the morning of the 27th he advanced with his whole force against the breastworks, directing his main attack against the left, commanded by Col. Steadman. Vigorous assaults were also made against the extreme left of Col. Miles and Gen. Beale, the former of whom commanded in the centre, the latter on the right.

On the left the attack was made by a brigade of negroes, comprising about three regiments, together with the same force of white Yankees, across a bridge which had been built over Sandy Creek on the night of the 25th. This force was thrown against the Thirty-ninth Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. Shelby. About 500 negroes in front advanced at double-quick, within 150 yards of the works, when the artillery on the river bluff and two light pieces on Col. Shelby's left opened upon them, and at the same time they were received with volleys of musketry from five companies of the Thirty-ninth. The negroes fled every way in perfect confusion, without firing a gun, probably carrying with them, in their panic flight, their sable comrades further in the rear, for the enemy themselves report that 600 of them perished. If this be so, they must have been shot down by the Yankees in the rear, for the execution we did upon them did not exceed 250; and, indeed, volleys of musketry were heard in the direction of their flight. Among the slain were found the bodies of two negro captains with commissions in their pockets.

The First Alabama, Lieut.-Col. Locke, and the Tenth Arkansas, Col. Witt, engaged the enemy outside the works, in the thick woods, and fought most gallantly, but were compelled by the heavy odds brought against them to fall back across the creek, and within the works. In this action Col. Witt was captured, but was not fated to remain long a prisoner, being one of the daring band who effected their escape from the *Maple Leaf*, while on their way to a Yankee prison.

Col. Johnson, with the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment, numbering about 300 men, occupied a hill across Sandy Creek, which he had been fortifying for the previous week. About 5,000 of the enemy came against this position, moving down a very narrow road, and many of them succeeded in gaining the breastworks, but they were repulsed and compelled to fall back into the woods, leaving 80 or 90 dead in front of the works.

On Gen. Beale's left, consisting of the First Mississippi, and the Forty-ninth Alabama, the enemy advanced in strong force, and were driven back with great slaughter. The repulse on Miles' left was decisive.

About 3 o'clock the Yankees, true to their knavish national instinct, raised the white flag, and under it attempted to make a rush with their infantry. This being reported to Gen. Gardner, he sent orders to the different commanders not to recognize any white flag unless sent by the Federal commander himself. At sunset, the firing ceased, after a hotly contested engagement of twelve hours, during the whole of which our men had behaved with unflinching gallantry, and had completely repulsed the enemy at every point. Every man along the entire line had done his duty nobly. While this assault was going on, all the gun and mortar boats kept up an incessant firing upon the lower batteries, but without inflicting any damage.

On the 28th, Gen. Banks sent a flag proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of burying the dead, which was granted. About 3 o'clock P. M. the truce ceased, and the enemy, in heavy force, made a furious attack upon the First Alabama, which was gallantly repulsed.

From this time till June 13, heavy skirmishing was constantly kept up, the men were behind the breastworks night and day, and one could scarcely show his head an instant without being made the mark of a sharpshooter. Many were sick from exposure to the sun and other causes. The enemy were, meanwhile, engaged in digging ditches, erecting batteries, and advancing their parallels. The gun and mortar boats kept up a continual fire by night and day, more, it would seem, for the purpose of exhausting the garrison by wakefulness than from any hope of direct advantage.

Saturday, the 13th of June, a communication was received from Gen. Banks, demanding the unconditional surrender of the post. He complimented the garrison and its commander in high terms. Their courage, he said, amounted almost to heroism, but it was folly for them to attempt to hold the place any longer, as it was at his will, and he demanded the surrender in the name of humanity, to prevent the sacrifice of lives, as it would be impossible for his commanders to save the garrison from being put to the sword when the works should be carried by assault. His artillery, he said, was equal to any in extent and efficiency, and his men outnumbered ours five to one. He knew to what a condition they were reduced, as he had captured Gen. Gardner's courier sent out with dispatches to Gen. Johnston. As these dispatches were in cipher, it is probable that Banks exaggerated the amount of information he had derived from them.

Gen. Gardner replied that his duty required him to defend the post, and he must refuse to entertain any such proposition.

On the morning of the 14th, just before day, the fleet and all the land batteries which the enemy had succeeded in erecting at 100 to 300 yards from our breastworks, opened fire at the same time. About daylight, under cover of the smoke, the enemy advanced along the whole line, and in many places approached within ten feet of our works. Our brave fellows were wide awake, and opening upon them with "buck and ball" drove them back in confusion, a great number of them being left dead in the ditches. One entire division and a brigade were ordered to charge the position of the First Mississippi and the Forty-ninth Alabama, and by the mere physical pressure of numbers some of them got within the works, but all those were immediately killed. Every regiment did its duty nobly, but this was the main attack. After a sharp contest of two hours, the enemy were everywhere repulsed and withdrew to their old line, but heavy skirmishing was kept up most of the day.

After this repulse, Gen. Banks sent no flag of truce to bury his dead, which remained exposed between the lines for three days. At the end of that time Gen. Gardner sent a flag to Banks, requesting that he would remove them. Banks replied that *he had no dead there*. Gen. Gardner then directed Gen. Beale to send a flag to Gen. Auger, and request him to bury the dead of his division, which lay in front of the First and Forty-ninth. Auger replied that he *did not think* he had any dead there, but he would grant a cessation of hostilities to ascertain. Accordingly, parties were detailed to pass the dead bodies over to the Yankees, and 260 odd were removed from this portion of the works, and with them one wounded man, who had been lying there three days without water, and was fly-blown from head to foot. It was surmised that Banks was unwilling that his men should witness the carnage which had been committed; but if that were the case, he only made matters worse by this delay, for much exasperation was manifested at the sight of the wounded man, and a great many were heard to say that, if that was the way the wounded were to be treated, they wanted to be out of the army. A great many of the dead must have perished during the three days' interval. In front of Johnson, Steadman and elsewhere, none were buried, and the bodies of the slain could be seen from the breastworks on the day of the surrender, twenty-six days after the fight.

During the rest of the month there was heavy skirmishing daily, with constant firing night and day from the gun and mortar-boats, and the works were generally drawn close to our line, which, it may here be remarked, was about three miles in extent, and in the centre some three-fourths of a mile from the river. Batteries of Parrott-guns had been erected across the river, which were well served by the United States regulars, and maintained a continuous and very effective fire upon our river batteries, disabling many of the guns. On the land side a formidable battery of seventeen 8, 9 and 10-inch columbiads was established 150 paces from our extreme right, one of seven guns in front of Gen. Beale's centre; one of six guns in front of the First Mississippi, on the Jackson road; and seven guns and mortars were planted in front of Col. Steadman. From these a fire was maintained day and night, doing but little damage to our men; but, as the siege continued, most of our artillery was disabled, only about 15 pieces remaining uninjured at the time of the surrender.

During the siege of six weeks, from May 27 to July 7, inclusive, the enemy must have fired from fifty to seventy-five thousand shot and shell, yet not more than twenty-five men were killed by these projectiles. They had worse dangers than these to contend against, but against them all they fought like heroes, and did their duty cheerfully. Several buildings were burned by the enemy's shells, among which was the mill, entailing a loss of two or three thousand bushels of corn.

About the 29th or 30th of June the garrison's supply of meat gave out, when Gen. Gardner ordered the mules to be butchered, after ascertaining that the men were willing to eat them. Far from shrinking from this hardship, the men received their unusual rations cheerfully, and declared that they were proud to be able to say that they had been reduced to this extremity. Many of them, as if in mockery of famine, caught rats and ate them, declaring that they were better than squirrels.

At the same time the supply of ammunition was becoming exhausted, and at the time of the surrender there were only twenty rounds of cartridges left, with a small supply for artillery.

The hardships, privations and dangers of the situation were diversified by many exciting incidents. One day our men were rolling ten-inch shells over the ramparts to explode against the enemy's works, which were not more than fifteen feet off, when a rush was made at our breastworks by about 200 of the enemy. Two companies were hurried to the spot, and they were driven back. Of some sixteen who had gained the interior of our works every one was killed.

Mining was resorted to by the enemy; and after the surrender they said that they had a charge of 3,000 pounds of powder already laid under the lower river battery. This, in fact, consisting of a single pivot gun, was the key to the whole position, as it commanded both the river and the land approaches, and against this the heaviest guns of the enemy, and their most vigorous efforts by land and water, were directed. Their story, however, is somewhat doubted.

But if the enemy mined, the garrison countermined and succeeded in blowing up the works in front of the First Mississippi.

Some time between the 20th and 30th of June, a singular circumstance occurred one night about 11 o'clock, after a heavy fire. The water commenced running up stream, and in half an hour rose six feet. In one place about twenty feet of the bluff disappeared, carrying away one of our river batteries. The roar of the water could be heard like distant thunder. If this were an earthquake—and it is difficult to give any other explanation—it must have "rolled unheededly away" so far as the enemy was concerned, for no notice of it has appeared in any of the Yankee papers.

We are obliged to omit incidents generally, including the brilliant sortie and spiking of the enemy's guns, but merely remark that the story about Banks' capturing fifteen prisoners on that occasion, and sending them back, for whom Gardner liberated a like number of Yankee prisoners, is merely a Yankee romance—in short a lie.

On Tuesday, July 7, salutes were fired from the enemy's batteries and gunboats, and loud cheering was heard along the entire line, and Yankees who were within conversing distance of our men, told them that Vicksburgh had fallen. That night about 10 o'clock Gen. Gardner summoned a council of war, consisting of Gen. Beale, Cols. Steadman, Miles, Lyle and Shelby and Lieut. Col. Marshal J. Smith, who, without exception, decided that it was impossible to hold out longer, considering that the provisions of the garrison were exhausted, the ammunition almost entirely expended, and a large proportion of the men sick, or from exhaustion unfit for duty. A communication was sent to Gen. Banks, stating what had been heard from the men, asking for official information as to the truth of the news, and stating if it were, that Gen. Gardner was ready to negotiate terms of surrender. Gen. Banks' reply was received just before day, inclosing a letter from Gen. Grant announcing the fall of Vicksburgh. Gen. Banks asked Gen. Gardner to appoint commissioners to arrange with those on his part the terms of surrender, and Cols. Miles and Steadman and Lieut.-Col. Smith were appointed.

Gen. Banks demanded an unconditional surrender, as in the first instance, but finally agreed that officers and soldiers should retain their private property (in which negroes were not included.) A demand for a parole of the garrison was refused. Gen. Banks said he would grant such terms with the greatest pleasure, but the orders of the Secretary of War forbid it.

The surrender was fixed to take place at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. At 6 o'clock the garrison were drawn up in line, and two officers of Gen. Gardner's Staff were sent to conduct the Federal officer deputed to receive the surrender. This was Gen. Andrews, who entered the lines shortly after 7 o'clock, on the Clinton road. Gen. Gardner met him at the right of our line and delivered up his sword, observing that he surrendered his sword and his garrison since his provisions were exhausted. Gen. Andrews replied that he received Gen. Gardner's sword, but returned it to him for having maintained his defence so gallantly.

Meantime the enemy's infantry moved down in front of our line, both wings resting on the river, and completely encircling the little garrison as if to cut off any attempt to escape. About that time our informant succeeded in passing through the lines, and evading the enemy's outposts. A great many of the garrison—probably several hundred—had made an attempt to escape the previous night, but the guard of the enemy was so strict that they could not pass out.

The number of the garrison which surrendered was between 5,000 and 6,000; of whom there were not more than 2,000 effective men for duty. During the siege about 200 had been killed and 300 wounded, besides several deaths from sickness. Among the officers killed were Col. Pixley, of Arkansas, Capt. Boone, of Louisiana, and Lieut. Simonton, of the First Mississippi, besides a few others with whose names our informant was not familiar.

The universal feeling in the garrison is, that Gen. Gardner did everything in his power to foil the enemy and protract the siege, and only succumbed to the direst necessity. The garrison, too, have made a noble record. Even the enemy's accounts, upon which we have been entirely dependent for nearly two months, bear testimony to heroism unsurpassed during the war; but much yet remains to be told, and not a word of it but will reflect the greatest honor upon those devoted men.

The Fourth of July in Venice.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

Venice, Monday, July 6, 1863.

We have celebrated the Fourth of July in Venice. Early in the week we discussed the most proper manner of honoring it, and by breakfast time on Saturday it seemed best to put our flag on the gondola, and go down to the Lido, with a view to picnicking on the grass there. The Lido, you know, is the sea shore, and thither in more cheerful days the Venetians used to resort in great numbers, on certain *feste*, called the Mondays of the Lido. It is a long narrow island between the lagoons and the sea, with a village at either end and bath-houses on the beach, which is everywhere faced with forts. There are some poor little trees there, and grass—things which we are thrice a week grateful for, when we go to bathe. I do not know whether it will give the place further interest to say that there are also the tombs of the Hebrews, among which Mr. Cooper's ingenious "Bravo" had the incredible good luck to hide himself from the *sbirri* of the republic, or to relate that it was the habit of Lord Byron to gallop up and down the Lido in search of that conspicuous solitude of which the sincere bard was fond. Though, after all, as we did not celebrate the Fourth at the Lido, I do not insist that the reader shall be greatly interested here. A storm came up and put the Lido out of the question. So we took gondola, and bade to Casa Falier such Americans as we found at the hotels. These guests, though fit, were few; but not the less we draped our threshold with flags, and garlanded our portrait of Washington with Star-Spangled Banners of a smaller size, and not the less we met and poured the foaming *Asti* to our whole country and freedom everywhere. (I find that if I proceed any further in this strain, the newspaper in my blood will overpower me, and I shall say that the addresses were able and eloquent, and the toasts breathed the fire of patriotism.) The poet of the occasion, whose inspirations occur at those rare intervals when there is nothing to occasion them, wrote some verses the next day, which he thought would have been appropriate had they been composed in time. With a reluctant characteristic of the poetic temperament, he has permitted them to be inserted here:

THE VERSES.

BY W. D. HOWELLS.

I.

Drink the dim and hueless wine
To our land, to night!
Out of our own hearts grows the vine
Giving, there, from its fruit divine
Under the feet of the vintagers
Mingled blood and tears.

II.

Dim and pale as tears
In the gaze of the war-worn, tried years
Looking vainly for the sign
Of far-off peace—the wine
That we drink, to-night.
Rich as the leaping blood of youth,
Sweet as the smile in Hope's sweet eyes,
Drink ere the perfume flies!
But for our land of the East and West
We cannot tell which shall honor it best.
The tears or the blood or the smile.

We toasted whatever lands were tried and unhappy. Under the touch of the fair Venetian, who made one of us, the piano gave forth the pathetic national air of that struggling people, whose rebellion seeks to win all that our rebels seek to destroy. Then we sang the songs of our own land, and the many-echoing canal responded to unwonted strains of what may be harmlessly called colored music. We even said pleasant things of England—with all the more heart that one gentle and large-hearted Englishman was present to hear them. The young Kentuckian told us of the East, whence he had just come, and the names of Jordan and Euphrates flowed into our talk; and the Pennsylvanian who had been blown up on the Sacramento River steamboat, and had come down at the Consulate of Java, touching at Bull Run on the way—gave us the story of his patriotic life. Under the window the stars laughed among the dimples of the water, and the storm-sweetened air breathed all the fever out of our Fourth, and left only its glory and delight. *Esto perpetua.*

Now, as the Summer advances, the throng of strangers in Venice grows thinner. The season has been a good one for travel, and many Americans have been here. Among others who have visited the city have been those "French citizens," Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, and his party. Just now, *per contra*, we have Conway, of Boston, who has taken a run down hither from England to rest from the fatigues of lecturing.

I shall be the first to tell you of a work of art ordered here, which will be unique in America, on its arrival there. I wrote you some time ago of the revival of Mosaic painting in Venice, and I have now to chronicle its introduction in America as a monumental decoration. The Cavalier Salviati is making for Mrs. Bethune, now in Venice, a memorial tablet of the late Dr. Bethune. I have seen the design, which is tasteful and appropriate. A Byzantine arch forms the top of the tablet, and a Greek border surrounds the commemorative part. This consists of a portrait in Mosaic, on the orthodox gold ground, of Dr. Bethune in his clerical robes and an epitaph. The portrait will be nearly life-size; the serpent of eternity encircles it; below, the boughs of laurel and of olive are intertwined. The design includes a base of mosaic work of different colored stones. I need hardly allude to the striking appropriateness of such a monument for a man like Dr. Bethune. Mosaic painting was the first inspiration of Christian art, and preserved alike the august ideas that afterward flowed into the triumphs of religious painting during the age of Titian and Raphael. The new inventions in smalts, and the free, unfixed spirit of the art in its revival here, give a life and reality to its creation, while the material, the peculiarity, and the eternity of the work, must always remind us of the ages that lavished a devout profusion on this costliest symbolization of the Christian faith. Its very richness is representative of the opulent nature of Dr. Bethune; and I can think of no more fitting introduction of the art in the New World, than that to be given by this work. The tablet is intended for the church on the Heights in Brooklyn, and this church, to which Dr. Bethune gave so much labor and love, could have no fairer memorial of him. I believe the work is to be finished by the 1st of October.

Signor Miani, the Venetian traveler and seeker for the sources of the White Nile, of whom I wrote you in my March letter, has returned to Venice from Germany. He denies that Speke has really discovered the sources of the Nile, and is, I believe, supported in his opinion by at least the Geographical Society of Frankfort. Whether he will himself make another effort to discover the hidden fountains I do not know.

SCANDAL IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

The Action Against the Duke of Brunswick.

From the London News, July 13.

The extraordinary action against the Duke of Brunswick has come on for further hearing at Paris. It will be remembered that the action was one for an alimentary pension, brought by Madame De Civry, an illegitimate daughter of the Duke by an Englishwoman calling herself "Lady Colville." The answer to the claim, made by the Duke in the form of a demurrer, was that he had never recognized the plaintiff as his child, and, consequently, that in the eye of the French law, (which, unlike the English, gives a bastard, when recognized, certain modified filial rights,) she was to him an utter stranger. By way of justifying, or at least explaining, the disavowal of the Duke, M. Allou, the Duke's counsel, alleged that the title of "Lady Colville" was an impudent assumption by the person pretending to bear it; that her real name was Miss Munden; that the Duke met her in the saloon of a theatre, where she had already "gone through more than one campaign;" that she, nothing loth, and with her eyes open, accepted the position of his mistress, and came abroad with him in that character; that she was now married and living in California; and that, although the Duke had from feelings of compassion provided funds for the education of the pretended Lady Colville's daughter, he had never taken any personal interest in her, and had in fact never so much as seen her except at the moment of her birth. M. Marie, counsel for Madame de Civry, gives a very different complexion to the case. At the last hearing, M. Marie stated that "Lady Colville," when she made the acquaintance of the Duke of Brunswick, in 1825, was only 17, an age at which she could not have made many "campaigns." She was a young lady moving in good society in London, had received a brilliant education, and was the grand-daughter of Admiral Colville and niece of the Countess Piper. The learned counsel proceeded further to show the high respectability of "Lady Colville," by stating that when she went abroad with the Duke of Brunswick a young lady was recommended to her as a companion by the Duke of Sussex. He then read an affidavit from the lady in question, who stated the circumstances under which she was engaged, and the almost royal honors paid to "Lady Colville" on their arrival in Germany. The affidavit proceeds: "On July 5, 1826, Lady Colville was confined of a daughter, who was proclaimed throughout the Duchy as the child of the reigning Duke, and Duke Charles publicly and solemnly recognized her as the heiress of his Royal blood. I was present at the birth of the child, together with Dr. Pickels and other persons of the suite. The Duke was at that time confined to the Brunswick Palace by a hurt in the leg occasioned by a fall from his horse. As soon as the Duke heard of the birth, he came to Wendessen, in spite of his pain, to see his first-born. The baptism was performed with great pomp. The grand Chaplain of the Court, Rev. Dr. de Westphalen, officiated on the occasion, and in honor of the event was raised to the rank of a bishop. The golden bason, which for many centuries has been used as a font for the baptism of princes and princesses of the House of Brunswick, and on which their names are all engraved, was borne in solemn procession, and the child was baptised by the new bishop, the Baron d'Oyenhausen, grand ecuyer, representing His Highness as the father, and Baron de Girsewald representing Prince William, then at Berlin, as godfather. Beside the noble family names and titles given to the young Princess, and which were afterward confirmed by letters patent, the Duke gave her the Christian names of his grandmother, the Princess of Baden, Elizabeth Wilhelmina. From the hour of her birth the child enjoyed every luxury and attention that a royal father could possibly lavish upon it. Prince William, both at Brunswick and in Paris, invariably treated Lady Colville with the utmost respect and attention. He frequently rode out on horseback with her and his brother, and always showed the greatest affection to his niece." M. Marie sought to deduce from the above affidavit and other circumstances the argument that there must have been a promise of marriage, under which "Lady Colville" left England, and from various letters, which he read, he argued the probability that a legal recognition of the plaintiff as the Duke's child must have been among the archives of the House of Brunswick, which were burnt when Duke Charles was deposed. He insisted upon the reception of secondary evidence that this recognition must have been made, and argued that at all events the child had acquired a *status* by repute, which was sufficient to support an action for an alimentary pension. To show that the Duke of Brunswick had, long after the plaintiff's birth, taken a deep interest in her, and openly recognized her as his child, he read an affidavit from a lady who in 1830 kept a fashionable school at Notting Hill. This lady states that the Duke himself made the arrangements for the child's education. "The Duke ordered Mr. Patten, the celebrated miniature painter, to make a portrait of the child for him to carry about with him when he traveled. His Serene Highness constantly manifested the utmost affection for his daughter, gave her a thousand proofs of his tenderness, and regularly made the half-yearly payments for her schooling through Baron Audlau. The amount for her schooling during the five years she staid with us was £240 a year, and there were extras, amounting frequently to as much as £60 a quarter. All the plate and linen furnished for the Countess de Colmar's use was marked with the royal arms of Brunswick." M. Marie prodeeded to show that the Duke, who it was pretended by the other side, had never seen his daughter, frequently wrote affectionate letters to her, and he said that, so far from her marriage with the Count de Civry, being the cause of her father's displeasure, he had abandoned her years before on account of her becoming a Roman Catholic. After having received a first-rate education in England, she was sent to Nancy to complete her studies under French tuition. There she heard the famous Father Lacordaire preach. She was fascinated by him, and by him she was converted to the Roman Catholic religion. That act of conscience, and that alone, was the cause of the rupture. On that ground she was abandoned by her father, and when perfectly friendless and desolate she was received by the Civry family. M. Marie said there was no evidence of Lady Colville being married and in California, and he rather thought she was dead. The Imperial Advocate pronounced it as his opinion that the Court was competent to entertain the action: in other words, that the demurrer should be disallowed. The Court reserved its judgment.

Lord Vernon and the Countess Della Seta.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 12.

This case, which has been several times mentioned in our columns, came on again before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Monday. It was stated that in the year 1842 Lord Vernon became acquainted with the Countess Della Seta, of Florence. An intimacy soon arose between that lady and his lordship, and the result was that the Countess had four daughters, of which his lordship was the reputed father. In 1852 Lord Vernon discontinued the connection, and by a deed dated the 30th August in that year, he entered into a covenant with trustees to pay them during his life £1,000 per annum, upon trust that they should pay the same to the Countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction in anticipation in case of her marriage; and after her death, upon further trust, that they should pay £200 annually out of the said sum of $1,000, to each of his four daughters by the Countess, and the remaining £200, being the residue of the sum of £1,000, to himself; and in case any of the young ladies should, during the joint lives of the Countess and Lord Vernon, attain the age of twenty-one, or marry under that age, then that each of the daughters who should so attain that age, or marry, should, during the life of Lord Vernon, be paid the sum of £100 out of the annuity of £1,000. Lord Vernon also by the same deed assigned to the trustees thereof a policy of assurance on his own life for £5,000, and covenanted to pay to them at his decease a further sum of £15,000, and directed that they should stand possessed of the moneys to arise from the policy and the sum of £15,000 upon trust for the countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction in anticipation in case of her marriage, and after her death, for the four young ladies before-named. The deed declared that the provision thereby made for the countess was so made upon the express condition that she should thereout, when received, maintain and educate the young ladies respectively during their minorities to the satisfaction of the trustees, unless and until such conditions should be dispensed with by Lord Vernon; and that, in case of any breach by the Countess of the condition without the licence or consent in writing of Lord Vernon, it should be lawful for the trustees, with the approbation of Lord Vernon, to withhold from the countess such portion as they should think fit of her annual income, and to apply the same toward the maintenance and education of the young ladies. The countess married the Count Della Seta on the 26th of November, 1853, and one of the young ladies died in July, 1858. Lord Vernon, hearing that the surviving children, who were now severally of the ages of 20, 17 and 15, were not happy with their mother, and, further, that they had left her house at Cairo, whither she had gone for her health, caused a suit to be instituted on the 20th of June last in behalf of the young ladies by one of his sons, as their next friend, for the purpose of carrying into effect the trusts of August, 1852, and making them wards of court, and for a scheme for their maintenance and education. On the 23d June, 1862, a second bill was filed, the bill in the first suit having been served on the solicitor of the plaintiff in the second suit on the 22d of June. The bill in the cause of the "Countess Della Seta *vs.* Lord Vernon" was originally filed on behalf of the Countess and her three surviving daughters, and it prayed that the trusts of the deed of the 30th of August, 1852, might be carried into execution. An order was made on the 2d instant directing an annual sum of £400 to be paid to the Countess by monthly instalments, and two sums in support of that allowance had been accordingly paid to her for the months of June last and July inst., the payments for these months being the only sums in arrear on the 2d inst., and on the deed of August, 1852. The object of the present application in the second suit was to raise the allowance of £400 to £700, and also to obtain an order directing that the Countess might have access to her daughters, one of whom had been dangerously ill at Turin, but was now better. The Countess had started for Turin, but it was said that her daughter did not desire to see her, and that the medical attendant of the young lady that was ill did not think it advisable the Countess should see her. Under these circumstances the Countess had not seen any of her daughters at Turin. Mr. Bacon, for Lord Vernon, said that his lordship had no other desire for privacy in the discussion of this case than that which any man would naturally feel who had formed such a connection as that which had existed between him and the Countess. Beyond this, he personally had no fear of publicity. He had always, until within the last few weeks, when he had reason to believe that the Countess was failing in her duty to her children, punctually made the payments he had, by the deed of August, 1852, contracted to make. In the early part of the present year he heard that the young ladies had fled from their mother's house at Cairo to that of a stranger to him there, and that their mother had left for England. He immediately sent a trustworthy person to Cairo to take charge of his daughters, and had them taken to Turin and placed at a boarding-school there, where they now were. His next step was to cause the suit of "Lavoignat *vs.* White" to be instituted, because if what he had heard respecting the Countess were true, she was not fit to have the custody of the young ladies. Lord Vernon desired only to carry out to the letter the deed of August, 1852. He did not desire to shrink from one iota of the liabilities he had thereby laid himself under, and the statements which had been circulated to the contrary were false, and they were, moreover, known to be false by those who had put them abroad. Mr. Russell appeared for the Trustees; and Mr. Green for the three young ladies, wards of the Court.

The case was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Malins contended that the trustees retaining £300 a year for the maintenance and education of the three children at Turin, leaving the Countess the remaining £700 a year, was what she was clearly entitled to. He made three applications. The first was that the Countess should have access to her children, which was conceded to be reasonable; he had also shown abundant reasons why this unfortunate lady should have £800 a year; the third was that an investigation should take place into the painful accusations made against the lady, and which she denied in the most positive manner, the accusations being that she had not seen her husband, the Count Della Seta, for upward of three years, and that she had given birth to a child in November last. At the conclusion of Mr. Malins' address, the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, dismissing the bill filed by Mr. Stanton, as the next friend of the children, and ordered him to pay the costs. With regard to the motion for access to the children, he had already ordered that, and also that the trustees be guardians until further orders. With regard to the suit by the Countess, he would strongly advise her counsel, solicitors, and the next friend to take it into their serious consideration whether it would not be better to take the bill off the file altogether, and also all the affidavits. If, however, it was insisted that an inquiry should take place, he could not help it. He should make no further order than he had already done for payment of any further allowance than the £400 a year. The question of the guardianship to stand over till further orders.

Hon. Mrs. Norton in Court.

HOW A LADY CONDUCTS HER OWN CASE.

A curious case, entitled Sibley *vs.* Hon. Caroline Norton, was recently tried before Hon. Francis Bayley, in the Westminster County Court. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, Miss Mary Sibley, against Hon. Mrs. Norton, of Mayfair, to recover the sum of £18 6s. 4d. for educational instruction to the defendant's two grandchildren.

The London Star says in its report:

The case excited intense interest, and the Court was crowded throughout the hearing.

Mr. Francis, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mrs. Norton (who was accompanied by her nephew, Lord Dufferin) conducted her own defence.

The learned counsel said that he had hoped that Hon. Mrs. Norton would have had some professional assistance, so as to have given him (the learned counsel) an opportunity of conferring with the advocate beforehand, with a view to a settlement of the case.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—I have a sworn accountant here, who is the proper person in the case. He is a professional accountant, and this is an attorney's case, for Miss Sibley is an attorney's daughter—they have chosen to bring me into Court, and I am not going to have professional assistance to make a speech against my nursery governess.

Mr. Francis then addressed the jury, detailing the facts of the case, from which it appeared that the plaintiff had been for some years previously to the Autumn of last year employed as governess; but requiring a situation in September, last year, she advertised, which brought her in communication with Hon. Mrs. Norton, and she was engaged to educate two of her grandchildren, and terms were settled on the 4th of September. The plaintiff was also to keep the housekeeping book, and to check the tradesmen's bills. She proceeded to the Isle of Wight, and had charge of the two young children; and subsequently, in the same year, Hon. Mrs. Norton, the children, and the governess, were all staying at a hotel in Edinburgh, and Mrs. Norton required the accounts to be gone into at 12 o'clock at night, and wished the plaintiff to put down the moneys she had received, when some unfortunate differences occurred between the two ladies, with some little exhibition of temper on both sides; and at length, Miss Sibley, not satisfying Mrs. Norton as to a sum of £15, which was said had not been accounted for, the plaintiff was told that if she remained any longer in the place it would be at her own expense. Mrs. Norton then went to Portobello, and the plaintiff had to get to town. In January she made an application for her salary, which had been refused. Plaintiff did not claim for wrongful dismissal, but for the bare time she had served. The plaintiff had some tradesmen's books with her, which she took away until she had time to look over them. Mrs. Norton said, "You must put down £15," while the plaintiff said she would not, because she had not received it, which was the whole cause of the dispute between them.

Miss Sibley was then called and examined, and testified to the facts as stated by her counsel.

Hon. Mrs. Norton cross-examined the plaintiff: Did you on the 22d of November write me this note, complaining that my grandchildren were too much for you, and gave warning, which I accepted, and then afterward say that your note would not bear that interpretation upon it?

Miss Sibley—I don't remember.

The learned Counsel—Hush! don't answer.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—You can't say hush to the witness.

To Witness—Did you say my grandchildren were too much for you?

Witness—I don't remember in the month of November. I think it was in December. Can't say when you accepted it as a notice to leave. I don't say that I kept house for you a whole month without a single farthing.

Hon. Mrs. Norton (warmly)—I am sorry your father brought you here to-day. I'm sorry for you, and I am sorry for myself. The entries you make don't tally in the abstract with the entries in the body of the account. I never heard of such a case being brought into Court. When I returned to the Isle of Wight, did I, on the 11th of October, find that you spent the whole of the £25 I gave you?

The witness—Yes, the books show that it was spent. Witness had received a linsey dress, as a present from the defendant, from Scotland, which cost £4 1s.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—And was it not changed from one color to another to humor you, because you said it would better suit your complexion?

Witness (smiling)—It was changed.

After some further interrogatories,

Hon. Mrs. Norton said she did not dispute one fraction of the plaintiff's statement as to what she had spent—namely, £84 out of £100, but the question was as to the £15 given on the 14th of October, which did not tally in the abstract. *To witness*—How did you pay away these moneys?

Witness—The books will prove. The witness then proceeded to read the whole of the items: Two halves of £5 notes, Sept. 28; Nov. 6, three halves; Nov. 10, four halves; Nov. 15, £10; the 17th, received again £10, &c.; £84 in the total.

Hon. Mrs. Norton (with emphasis)—No one disputes she received £84, but she received £15 more than is accounted for. (Miss Sibley smiled.) It is not a laughing matter. It is very melancholy matter. Did you not, on the 22d of September, when I returned from the Duke of Rutland's, refuse to go through the accounts at all?

Witness—I never refused—I was willing and anxious and earnest to do so?

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Did you, or did you not, say, "I won't; who cares for you and your rotten money?"

Witness—I have no recollection of having said so.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Did you say, "Don't talk to me about money?"

Witness—Not exactly those words.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—You refused to stay then, and took away the books under your arm?

Witness—No; you keep confounding the two things. I left Edinburgh from compulsion, and not from the motives you attribute.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Who compelled you?

Witness—You did.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—I had the smaller room of the two, and you had the other one—eh?

Witness (sharply)—Did you think I was going to sit in a bedroom and let the waiter bring up my breakfast there? I was not at all afraid of you. I left Edinburgh because you behaved badly to me.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Is your way of settling accounts, to elope two hundred miles? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, I never said I should go.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—You claim salary. I won't ask you any more questions. I'm quite sure any sensible man of business will agree with me in what I said, that you were "a foolish child; and that if your father were not an attorney neither of us would have been here to-day."

The learned Judge—Do you wish to state anything to the jury?

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Yes, I particularly wish to contradict some of her evidence. On the 12th September I went to the ladies to whom she referred me, and one spoke very well for her, and the other lady seemed extremely unwilling to answer for her temper. There was no dispute as to her power and ability to teach, but it was her temper. On the 13th September, went round with her to pay the tradespeople and introduce her as the responsible person. I sent the £25 on the 11th October, and found that she had spent the whole of that, and then I gave her three £5 notes from hand to hand, which she got rid of at the rate of £1 per day, and the story she wishes you to believe is, that from the 8th October to the 7th November she had nothing, and that I allowed her to continue keeping house without a farthing at £1 a day.

The learned Judge—Were the bills all paid when you left the Isle of Wight?

Hon. Mrs. Norton—No; I advanced the £25, and her own account of herself is that I allowed her to spend £65 without even seeing the books; and when she began the accounts she omitted the October entrie from hand to hand; she still acted as governess up to the 13th December it appears, and what I dispute is that she has already received that omitted entry of £15; her quarter's salary would be £12 10s., and the other ladies who employed her only gave £25 a year, and if I were to pay that run-away journey there would still be something due to me.

Further evidence was proposed by Hon. Mrs. Norton, which was objected to on the ground of irregularity, and at length Mr. Prideaux, the accountant, was sworn, and gave evidence to the effect that there were discrepancies in the accounts as kept by Miss Sibley, there being two separate sums of £15, but only one accounted for, being omitted in the abstract, and in fact the whole thing was a confusion.

Mr. Francis, in reply, told the jury that it was clear that the plaintiff was fully entitled to her salary, inasmuch as the defendant had failed to establish any case against his client for wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of her employer.

The learned Judge observed that there were two points in the case—the one was whether Mrs. Norton had dismissed the plaintiff; and if she had, was she justified in so doing? If she had dismissed the plaintiff, and was justified in so doing, then she would not be liable for the expenses of this young lady in coming from Edinburgh; but if she had not, and the plaintiff had left of her own accord, the case would be different. The other point was whether the plaintiff received the £15. Mrs. Norton swore positively that at the Isle of Wight she handed the plaintiff three five-pound notes, on the 14th or 15th October. His Honor was of opinion that it had been paid; but, however, that was a matter for the jury. At all events the plaintiff was entitled to a quarter's salary, unless the jury considered that it was misconduct on the part of the plaintiff in refusing to go through the accounts on the 22d December, and that she refused to obey the lawful commands of the defendant, then she would not be entitled to anything; but, on the contrary, if there was no disobedience, she would then be entitled up to the time that she left. Again, if she had a right to consider herself dismissed, and was dismissed, then she would be entitled to expenses, and it was entirely for the jury to say whether the £15 had been given credit for or not.

The jury retired, and after about twenty minutes deliberation, said: "We find a verdict for the salary for the plaintiff, but the £15 seems to be doubtful, and we think Mrs. Norton is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, as being more likely to be correct. That is, we think there have been two payments of £15."

Upon this a long discussion ensued between the jury, the learned judge, the learned counsel, and Hon. Mrs. Norton, when at length the jury finally, upon putting some further questions to the plaintiff, by stating that they could not say whether the money was paid or not, which was held to be equivalent to a verdict for plaintiff.

Lord Dufferin, addressing the Court, said that his impression was that the jury believed that Mrs. Norton had paid the money.

The learned Judge—They did not say so fairly; it was a matter of doubt with them.

Hon. Mrs. Norton then said she should give formal notice of appeal on another day, and move for a new trial, for the decision was exactly contrary to what had transpired in evidence.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in England.

HE SPEAKS AT A BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

From the Alliance.

This distinguished advocate of temperance and freedom having consented to meet the members and friends of the National Temperance League at breakfast, the Committee sent out a number of invitations, in response to which about ninety or a hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday morning, the 16th instant, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate Hill. The breakfast, which commenced at 9½ o'clock, having been dispatched,

Mr. Edward Baines, M. P., who occupied the Chair, in the absence of Mr. Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London, said he felt very great pleasure in being placed in that honorable position. They were favored by the presence of a gentleman whose name, nearly as long as he could remember, had been connected with almost every cause tending to ennoble, exalt, and improve mankind—[cheers]—a gentleman himself of high genius, and who had taken an active part in many of the great movements of the age. He (Mr. Baines) remembered quite well that his own first strong impression with regard to the cause of temperance was received from a perusal of one of the works of their guest's venerable father—[cheers]—and from that time to the present he had always found the name of Beecher associated with all that was great and good. He could indeed say that he did not know a family on either side of the Atlantic to which mankind at large owed more, in the present day, than to the family of Beecher. [Cheers.] After some further observations, in which Mr. Beecher was welcomed as the champion of temperance—a temperance having its root in a vital and practical Christianity, and having avowed his own confidence in the increasing popularity of the temperance movement, Mr. Baines concluded by introducing Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the meeting.

On his rising, Mr. Beecher was greeted with loud and repeated plaudits, on the subsidence of which he alluded to his desire to avoid public engagements for a season; he wanted to see how it would seem *not* to talk for a month, in order that he might recruit his strength and be fitted for the labors of the Autumn. He then glanced at the growth of friendly feeling in America toward England since the Revolutionary war, as strikingly attested during the visit of the Prince of Wales, and he hoped that any irritation at present existing between the two nations would be of transient duration. He had been pleased to hear the allusions that had been made to his venerable father. When the most had been said of him, all would not be said that should be said. He was a man of men. In looking back to his childhood, two things shone above all others, and seemed perfection to his thought—the memory of his father and of his mother. Her he never knew, as she died when he was but three years old; but he had found her everywhere in the respect and love and affections of the people among whom she lived. The thought of that mother had been to him a guiding-star through life, and had cast select influences around his path. Of his father his recollections went back many years, and one of these had to do with the only time he remembered seeing him take ardent spirits. This was in 1817 or 1818, at a time when his father was suffering from the dyspepsia, which adhered to him all his life, and when he was surprised to see him go into a closet and take a little rum. This was long before the temperance movement began. He also never knew his father take tobacco in any form, and of the eight children of his own mother's family—there were eleven children in all—not one had ever used tobacco. [Cheers.] They had been brought up in temperance, and knew nothing else from the beginning. He was present at the delivery of the famous six sermons on intemperance. It was about the year 1825–6, just before the family were preparing to remove from Litchfield to Boston. He and his brother Charles sat in one of the high square pews right under the pulpit, so that they could not see their father—like some pews which he had since met with in the old English churches—and on that occasion his brother Charles asked him to guess what the text would be. He did guess, but his brother Charles surprised him by saying that it would be in Habbakuk—and sure enough, in Habbakuk it was. He afterward learned that their father had been preaching a series of sermons from that particular passage. Like everything his father did, those sermons had their origin in an intense sympathy with actual life around him. [Mr. Beecher here narrated some details, which he said he gave in confidence, seemingly unaware that the whole of the particulars, with the names of the parties, have appeared in print.] One of the two persons for whose special benefit they were preached recovered; and though the other lapsed continually, he strove against his besetting sin, and before he died gave evidence that he was healed and saved. [Cheers.] The temperance reformation has been very successful in America. In New-England it had almost totally regenerated the working population; and in many districts the use of intoxicating liquors was well-nigh unknown. It was often more than a man's place was worth for him to be known to drink. The insurance companies discriminated in favor of ships and factories managed on the total abstinence principle; and in every part of New-England except in the cities and among the floating population, abstinence had become an ineradicable part of the habits of the people. It was looked upon not as a substitute for religion, but as the outworking of that love to Christ and man which springs from God's life in the soul. The civil war had interrupted the progress of temperance, and it seemed as if things were for the time going back. In the army, affairs were very bad; drunkenness was rampant, especially among the officers. Those who showed another and purer example were not many, but among those he could mention Maj.-Gen. Howard, of the Fifth division, who had studied at West Point, and was about entering the ministry when the war broke out. If it were fit, he (Mr. Beecher) could point to several great misfortunes which had befallen the North on the field, owing entirely to the drunkenness of officers. The battle of Chancellorsville was lost from this cause; but he had heard it from almost direct authority that the General thus implicated, knowing his weakness, had been previously abstaining, but that having received a severe contusion, he had been prescribed whisky medicinally, and it was taking it for it this purpose that the old appetite had been revived and had overcome him. [Mr. Beecher stated this as a private communication, but the case of intemperance referred to is no secret here. That Gen. Hooker was drunk, and thereby lost the battle of Chancellorsville, has been published wherever the English language is read; and it is due to the inculpated General that the explanation furnished by Mr. Beecher should be made widely known.] In the West it was worse, if worse could be. Thousands of the young men in the army would be ruined; thousands who went out sober would come back confirmed sots; still, this outburst of intemperance was transient; like the war itself, it was not the intercalation of a new principle in American history, but merely a spasm that would pass away. It would be in regard to temperance as it had often been with regard to the churches, when for a time there was a decline of vitality, and spiritual drought; but this state of things had never continued; religion was not dead; God had not ceased to work; and he had soon sent a plentiful rain, and out of the dry and thirsty earth had come a sweet smelling of blossoming flowers. So would it be with respect to the revival of temperance in his beloved country. Since his arrival in England, he had been to the opening of a Baptist church, and he had seen the dinner-table spread with long lines of bottles, white and black, and at that table every other man seemed a minister. He had looked at all this as one in a dream; he had never seen the like of it before. Such a custom of drinking at religious celebrations had long since gone out of fashion in America. He said to himself, "I should like to stay a little, and work here." [Cheers.] Fishing he was fond of, not in the shallow streams, but in the dark, deep pools, where the pot-bellied trout were to be found; and he thought he might do some fishing of another kind in England if he could remain here for a time. As he had before said, he was about to leave for the Continent, and when he returned in September he should be willing to take a more active part in public questions than he was now able to do. He concluded by thanking the company for the kind reception that had been accorded to him. * * *

An observation from Mr. Stovel, with regard to English sympathy with the United States, elicited from Mr. Beecher some eloquent remarks on the causes of the war and the feeling of the North toward the colored population. He added that the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, one of colored men, had lately left Boston amidst enthusiastic demonstrations, and that it was the only regiment that had embarked at that port without one man in a state of drunkenness. [Cheers.] In further touching on the difference between the social habits of America and England as to drinking, he observed that in all his travels and intercourse with men in the United States, he had never once been asked to drink a glass of wine. The first offer of that kind had yet to be made. [Cheers.]

A vote of thanks to the Chairman of the morning concluded the proceedings.

The Canvass in Ohio.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT CINCINNATI—SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

There was an enthusiastic Union meeting in Cincinnati, on Monday evening last, to listen to a speech from Hon. John Brough, candidate for Governor. That gentleman made an eloquent address, and Parson Brownlow also spoke. The latter said:

Gentlemen: I am not here to-night expecting or desiring to speak. I am here on business temporarily, and shall leave in a few days. I heard that a big man was to speak here to-night, [A Voice—"None bigger than you."] and I came to listen to him. You are running two candidates for Governor in this State. [A Voice—"No, Sir, *we* ain't."] Well, the people of Ohio are running two candidates for Governor. I never witnessed a race in my life, nor a fight, even a dog fight, but I took one side or the other. [Laughter.] Now, I am a Tennesseean, and not a citizen of Ohio. Perhaps I ought not to avow to-night on which side of this fight I am. But I am not for the fellow in Canada, as sure as you live. [Laughter.]

I am just from Nashville, and am proud to be able to say that we have cleaned Middle Tennessee out. We have cleaned it out completely. We had no fight there the other day, but we had a terrible foot-race. [Laughter.] The parties started from Murfreesboro and ran to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River. One party left behind on the roadside haversacks, knapsacks, empty bottles, old hats, old caps, old muskets, old saddles, broken-down horses, wagon-wheels and other matters and things, and took out through the woods. A portion of them, believing their parents had not baptized them in their infancy, plunged into the Elk River, and they went, like Ward's ducks, hell-ward, by water. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, I am before you not to make a speech—not to attempt anything of the kind—but to congratulate you, as Union men, upon the drawing to a close of this infernal war of rebellion. The thing is pretty near played out. [Applause.] We commenced to celebrate the Fourth of July about three weeks ago, and we have been celebrating it ever since. They have gone up the rope at Vicksburgh. They have gone up the rope at Tullahoma, and Lee has come out of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania like a whipped cow, with his tail tucked between his hind legs. [Laughter.] I don't know what to say has become of that great anointed, consecrated horse-thief, John Morgan. He is all right on the horse-stealing question. [Applause.] He has played out on the whole thing. I think he is pretty well played out.

We have a man down at Nashville—I saw him three days ago—that the rebels call "the d—d Ohio Dutchman"—Rosecrans. He starts in a few days toward Chattanooga, and I hope about the same time Gen. Burnside will be ready to start for the Cumberland Mountains. You may look for me in his wake. I want to go with a load of rope. I want to show the Ohio boys and the East Tennessee regiments who ought not to be hung. I shall propose to hang certain characters a few feet from the ground, and others we'll hang high and dry. [Applause.]

I hope to hear a good account of you in the next election. Stand up for the man who speaks to you to-night. He is every inch a man. He'll do to tie to. I know he will. [Applause.]

Following the Tennessee patriot, the venerable father of Gen. Grant being introduced by Gen. Wade, made a few patriotic remarks relative to the war, the necessity of crushing the rebellion, and pertinent to the object of the meeting, of electing the Union candidate to the position of Governor.

SPEECH BY SENATOR SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, made an able speech at Delaware a few days since. After a scathing review of Mr. Vallandigham's course, and some remarks condemnatory of the policy of surrendering the Republican party as an organization, he said:

"My friends, those who are absent from us in the presence of the enemy, can best judge of these partisan efforts to divide us here in the North. We hear but one voice from the army—from officer or soldier—from Republican or Democrat. It is one earnest demand for us to cease our disputes, and support the constituted authorities in their efforts to crush the rebellion. And now, when they have brought us victory—when the army of Gen. Banks has restored to the nation Port Hudson—when Gen. Grant has taken Vicksburgh and Jackson—when Rosecrans has pushed Bragg into Georgia—when Meade has driven Lee back from his boasted march to Philadelphia and New-York, with the loss of half his army—when Burnside, aided with our home militia, has taken the the horse-thief Morgan, and all his fast riders—is this the time for us to talk of electing Vallandigham Governor of Ohio? No, no, my friends. Let us give him to Queen Victoria or the Emperor Napoleon. Let us drive the leaders of this rebellion, of whom he is one, into perpetual banishment, as beggars around the Courts of Kings and Queens and Emperors. Let us save all our honors for those who have been true to their flag and country, when they were both threatened with overthrow. Let us seek peace as it can now only be honorably won, by the overthrow of public enemies. Let us stand by each other and the constituted authorities until all within the broad limits of our country shall either submit willingly or be compelled to submit to the Constitution and the laws. Then the labor of a single generation of men will wipe out all the losses and sacrifices of this war, and the Great Republic will tread again its unexampled march of progress and liberty.

And now, my friends, in conclusion, I ask you when you go home to discuss this among yourselves. Do not be deceived by false pretences, and think ten thousand times before you vote for a traitor for Governor of Ohio."

Mr. Sherman then retired amid loud and continued applause.

A Foreign Gentleman Robbed by his Interpreter.—Mr. John Werner, a native of Russia, arrived in New-York on the 12th inst., having come to this country for the benefit of his health. Before leaving his native land, he engaged a Belgian named Charles Heolen to accompany him as interpreter, at a salary of $10 per week during his visit, and until his return. On account of the riotous proceedings in New-York, Mr. Werner came to this city, and took lodgings at the Adams House, but being desirous of enjoying sea-bathing, he also took rooms at the Atlantic House, Chelsea Beach, to which place he removed a portion of his baggage. On Saturday, Mr. Werner, with his interpreter, came up to the city, and going to the hotel, Heolen left him there, saying he would return shortly. Three or four hours passed, and as Heolen did not return, Mr. Werner became quite uneasy, being entirely alone, and barely able to utter a word of English. He finally returned to the beach, and on going to his rooms, ascertained that Heolen had been there but a short time previously, and that his trunks had been opened and robbed of eight hundred gold five franc pieces and several articles of clothing, leaving him with only about $5 in ready cash, and an entire stranger in a strange land. As Heolen has not been heard of since, no doubt exists that he was the robber. He is described as about five feet ten inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, prominent and rather flat nose, very high forehead, blue eyes, scar across the left temple, yellowish hair and long side-whiskers of the same color, and speaks English, French and German fluently.

Mr. Werner paid all of Heolen's bills, and feels exceedingly grieved that he should prove so ungrateful, leaving him nearly destitute, as it will require eight or ten weeks for him to obtain a remittance from his home. The landlords with whom he has stopped speak of him as evidently very much of a gentleman, and he has their sympathy in his trouble. He offers a liberal reward for the arrest of Heolen and recovery of all or a portion of his money.—*Boston Journal, July 27.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harger is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington Correspondent is inclined to doubt the statement that Lee's forces are massed at Culpepper. The main body of the rebels, he says, is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. Its exact location, however, is expected to be soon ascertained, as Gen. Meade's army is about to make an important movement, which will unmask it. The men and goods carried off by Mosby on Friday, from Fairfax Court-house, were yesterday recovered by an expedition under Col. Lovell. Mosby escaped, with all but five of his followers.

By the steam transport *Belvidere*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive advices from the scene of Gen. Gillmore's operations against Charleston to the 29th ult. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner; and, what is still more important, he had also succeeded in mounting three heavy siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on the day the *Belvidere* left. It is expected that Fort Sumter can thus be reduced without making the reduction of Wagner a necessary preliminary.

Gen. Burnside, having become satisfied that one object of the rebel incursion into that State is to overawe the Judges of Elections, and intimidate loyal voters—thus forcing the election of disloyal candidates, at the election to take place to-morrow—has declared the State under martial law. All military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, and the Election Judges will be held strictly responsible.

The Nashville *Press* states that the rebels are making all their preparations to transport the entire wheat crop of East Tennessee to the South, if it shall become necessary for them to evacuate that section. Nor will they wait to thresh the grain if they are hard pressed. They are even prepared to carry it off in the straw.

The news packages by the steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, reached us yesterday. The most important item is the confirmation of the report received up the Mississippi that Brashear City is again in our possession—it having surrendered, on the 22d ult., to the gunboat *Sachem*. Official advices of this fact had been received in New-Orleans. At Port Hudson matters were settling down into a condition of quietude. Several cannon and some Quartermasters' materials had been unearthed within the fortifications—they having been buried by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. The movements of steamboats on the Mississippi had already become quite brisk. An order had been issued in New-Orleans to allow all market boats with vegetables and food of every kind to pass the pickets into the city unmolested.

The Government gives notice that the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill-treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebels, is to be retaliated in kind—hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, imprisonment for imprisonment. If a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black soldier shall be liberated.

Eighteen rebel officers captured at Gettysburgh, and since lodged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, were on Friday sent West, under an escort. Their destination is Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where they are to be confined, by order of the Government, until satisfactory assurances are received that Col. Streight's command, now imprisoned in Georgia, and other Union officers, are properly treated.

A banquet was given on board the steamer *Imperial* at St. Louis on Tuesday evening last, by way of celebrating the trip from St. Louis to New-Orleans and the return which that vessel had just accomplished. Gens. Strong and Schofield, with their respective Staffs, and a number of other military officials, were in attendance.

The St. Louis *Union* learns from reliable Union men from the interior of the State, that rebel deserters who have abandoned the "Confederate" army, are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart rebels, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and their conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri River counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath, and giving bond for their good behavior—which amounts to nothing at all.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported from Acapulco, on the West Coast of Mexico, that a French fleet is expected there, with 10,000 soldiers—the latter to go by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

News received from Japan, by way of San Francisco, states that war between that country and France and England is considered certain, and that Japan is much better prepared for war than has been supposed.

Breadstuffs were quiet on Saturday, and prices were unsettled. Provisions (especially Pork) were in more demand. A moderate business is reported in Cotton, Tobacco, Sugars and Whisky. Hay was salable and firm. Tallow was more active, and rather dearer. Freights were very quiet, with 657 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Political Fantasies and Fallacies of the Day.

The so-called States Rights politicians have recently revived, and are now maintaining with all the energy at their disposal, the worn-out fallacy, that the United States "are a nation in their relations with foreign Powers, but only a confederation of independent States in their relations with one another." Considering the completeness of the discussion which this theory underwent in all its bearings during the existence of the old Confederacy, at the hand of the ablest statesmen of the Revolution, it may seem strange that anybody should have to warn the public of its absurdity in our day; but when the organ of a political party deliberately and repeatedly puts forward the fact of the President's having suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, as a palliation if not justification of the murders, arson and pillage recently committed by the mob in this City, we need not be surprised by the display on the part of the "blatherskite" school of publicists of any amount, either of ignorance and forgetfulness, or mental confusion.

There is no man in the United States fit to vote who ought not to know by this time how thoroughly this plan of giving political bodies a double character—that of a unit abroad and a collection of units at home—has been tried, and how completely it has failed. The authors of the *Federalist*, such men as Madison and Jay and Hamilton, ransacked history, both ancient and modern, for the purpose of showing the American people the worthlessness of Confederacies of this sort, in point both of strength and durability; and strange as it may seem to those who nowadays go astray after such uncommonly "strange gods" as our Brookses, and Tildens, and Curtises, the adoption of the present Constitution, which the *Federalist* was written to promote, was intended to be, and *was* a solemn repudiation on the part of the generation of Americans of the Revolutionary epoch, of the notion that it was possible for a people to be respected as a nation abroad unless in reality a nation at home. The old Confederacy was avowedly what the Copperheads of our day are trying to make the unfortunates who take them for guides believe that our present Constitution really is—a union of sovereign States—one in their dealings with foreign Powers, but thirteen in their dealings with one another; and it is positively the most notorious fact of American history that it was broken up and abandoned, owing to the unmixed contempt with which every foreign Power regarded it, and its utter inability to afford protection to its own subjects against the pettiest of foreign potentates. So that the American people learned by actual experience of their own, the lesson which the experience of various other nations might have taught them, that no community is for political purposes capable of sustaining a dual character with either dignity or safety. The possibility of such an arrangement has, through many ages, been the theme of statesmen and philosophers, but like the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion, and the reign of universal love, it remains a dream to this day. It presupposes an amount of wisdom and self-control and self-abnegation, of which men in this stage of civilization are not capable, and of which the mass of men, to do them justice, do not pretend to be capable; for the practicing of these theories has, in these times, fallen completely into the hands either of visionaries or of knavish demagogues, who, having nothing to hope from order, unity and stability, see a faint prospect either of gain or notoriety in confusion and discord.

The history of all Confederacies, including our own, shows that they are united as against the foreigner only for short periods, and under the dominion of some strong and absorbing passion; but that they cannot be depended upon to carry any people safely and honorably through the battles, sieges and fortunes of a prolonged national existence. States, any more than individuals, cannot play two parts simultaneously, and do justice to both. They cannot be rivals to-day and allies to-morrow, disagree about every conceivable subject in peace, and the next moment rush into a foreign war as one man. It may seem to some people that thirty-three Governors and thirty-three Legislatures, reigning over thirty-three "Sovereign" States, and titillating the fancy of bar-rooms and primary meetings by lofty assertions of State dignity against one another and of State rights, must be an imposing and terrible sight to foreign Powers; but they deceive themselves grossly. Foreign Powers are not such imbeciles as Ward politicians love to think them. They are directed by shrewd men, who have themselves grown old in the study of what constitutes national force and vitality, and whose knowledge and experience is all devoted to the service of sectional selfishness. They revel in the spectacle of our divisions, and smile with delight at every "noble stand" made by such heroes as Gov. Blank on behalf of his principality against the Central Government and other States—because they know perfectly well that either New-York or Massachusetts, standing and acting completely alone, would be vastly more formidable than thirty-three such States making ridiculous efforts to be a sovereign power in time of peace, and the thirty-third part of a great nation in time of war. Such men as Palmerston and Louis Napoleon do not take their notions of us and our capabilities—and we cannot repeat this too often—from our patriotic songs and Fourth of July orations; and they will not and do not believe with the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," that we have hit upon a plan of uniting for the purposes of war a collection of small communities, which we pass the years of peace in keeping separate and independent, and in teaching that their only security for their liberty and happiness lies in the watchful maintenance of their political isolation.

Plots and Plans of the Enemy.

True lovers of their country watched the action of the last Congress with great anxiety. The interests which are committed to any Congress are widespread and mighty enough to call for the closest attention of every citizen. But upon the action of the last Congress depended not material interests alone. The very existence of the nation depended upon its organizing plans not only to raise funds, but to call forth armies for the struggle with the rebellion—and every patriot breathed more freely when the news was heard that the Conscription bill was passed. We all felt as if the nation had got a new hold on life; a renewed sense of security and confidence spread over the land, in the knowledge that the whole power of the nation could be called forth, not only by the voice of sentiment and enthusiasm, but by that sterner and more potent voice of law, to which the people throughout the Northern States have ever been accustomed to render a ready obedience.

The Secessionists and their sympathizers were proportionately depressed. They had rejoiced so loudly over the increasing difficulties of recruiting as the first glow of enthusiasm died away, they had looked forward with such pleasant anticipations to the diminution of our armies by the hundreds of thousands of soldiers whose term of enlistment would expire ere long, and the consequent easy progress of the rebel arms, compelling the Government to make that disastrous peace—

> "A peace full of wrongs and shames"—

which was the desire of their hearts, that it was hard for them to see these pleasant fancies dispelled in so rude a fashion. They looked upon the passage of the bill as Lord Lyons said they looked on another matter, "with irritation, not unmixed with consternation and despondency."

It is not, however, their nature to cease endeavoring to work injury to the cause of the country, because they find their designs thwarted and their hopes disappointed—and though the bill had passed and been approved by people and President, they lost no time in setting on foot an outcry against it—arbitrary, oppressive, unconstitutional, they, one and all, declared it to be. The boldest of them proclaimed it should never be enforced, and even threatened resistance by the armed hand—hoping to find in it a foundation on which to base that resistance to the Government in the North, that diversion in favor of the rebels which they had long ago promised to the Southern leaders whenever they should undertake their long-planned scheme of rebellion, but which they had never yet felt strong enough to set on foot.

But they will not gain their desired object in this way. The people are determined that the Government shall be sustained, and that all measures necessary to that end shall be enforced; and this measure of conscription is one which is universally felt by intelligent patriots to be absolutely necessary for the sustenance of our army and the crushing of the great rebellion.

Ungrateful Islanders—The Rebel Sympathizers of Bermuda.

To what depths of ingratitude human nature may sink when free rein is given to the sordid passions, is well illustrated by the conduct of the Bermudians in relation to our National struggle. For a very long period these islands have been mainly dependent upon the North, and especially upon New-York, for whatever commercial prosperity they enjoy. Here the products of their soil have found a ready and profitable market, in return for which we have sent them supplies of cattle, breadstuffs and assorted merchandise, which, with singular lack of energy and thrift, their people have failed to produce for themselves. Here, too, large numbers of their aspiring young men have found honorable and lucrative employment, that was denied them in the islands of their nativity. It might reasonably have been supposed, therefore, that where the interests of these islanders were so closely allied their sympathies in the contest would have been placed. But these bonds have proved weaker than a spider's web. In the very beginning of the war, abundant evidence was given of Bermudian readiness to affiliate with the rebels of the South, between whom and themselves there had been previously not one thing in common. With eager avarice the merchants at once shamelessly engaged in furnishing material to rebel purchasers; the facilities of the fine harbor of St. George have been steadily extended to the fleet of blockade runners; the dingy newspapers have teemed with malignant diatribes upon the "Yankees;" Union victories have been deplored and rebel successes made the occasion of public exultation. But all these methods of dispensing aid to the enemy, under the guise of neutrality, although assisting to prolong the war, we have endured and can continue to endure with some degree of complaisancy. The base ingratitude they evince we do not take into account, and their moral sympathy we do not yearn after. But they have recently committed an act which makes it high time, not simply for protest, but for retaliation.

A day or two since, the news reached us that the rebel pirate *Florida* had called off the islands for repairs and supplies. With unusual and quite unnecessary diffidence, her Captain, Maffitt, anchored outside, not daring to enter the harbor until permission had been obtained from the authorities. This timidity was entirely thrown away. The vessel was not only allowed to come up to the wharf at St. George, for the purpose of receiving coal and having her machinery repaired, but as she passed by the forts at the entrance of the harbor, the rebel ensign was honored by a salute. The officers were subsequently flattered and caressed, and fawned upon *ad nauseam* by the townspeople. These marks of distinguished consideration were bestowed solely because this piratical cruiser was fresh from the destruction of a dozen of our merchant vessels engaged on the high seas in lawful commerce.

We hope our authorities will bear this dishonorable conduct of the Bermudians in mind, and visit it, as far as may be, with punishment. One step has been taken in this direction already. Some weeks since, by order of the War Department, the further exportation of beeves to this nest of secession was stopped; and more recently, the largest of the New-York shippers, who have been driving a brisk trade in this direction, have been compelled to give heavy bonds to the Collector of this port that not a barrel of the immense quantity of breadstuffs and other supplies which have been sent to the islands will find its way to the mouths of rebel consumers, as has been for a long time the case.

The Madagascar Emeute and its Consequences.

While the Western Powers have been aspiring to control the destinies of two hemispheres, an event has occurred in a remote island which shows how hollow is the friendship that exists between them, and how easy it would be to transform these seeming allies into deadly enemies.

Madagascar, the finest of all the African isles, and of vast importance because of its magnitude, fertility and geographical position, has recently been the scene of a bloody tragedy and revolution. Madagascar was once subdivided into numerous little States, each independent, and ruled by its respective prince; but, early in the present century, all these States were subdued by the Prince of Imerina, who became King of the whole island, with the title of Radama I. This monarch entered into treaties with several of the European Governments, and was very favorable to Christian missionaries, who were permitted by him to establish schools and churches in the country. The mind of his Queen Ranavalona was, however, of a less liberal type. She still clung to the idolatrous practices of her fathers, and when, on the premature death of her husband, she ascended the throne, the schools and churches were closed, the missionaries banished, and a bitter persecution directed against such of the native converts as would not observe the new faith. But, fortunately, the reign of the Madagascar Mary was short, and on the succession of her son Radama II., the work of persecution ceased, the missionaries were recalled, the schools reopened, and the worship of Christ restored.

Henceforward all would have gone well for the interests of Christianity and of foreigners, had it not been for their sectarian and national rivalry and the weakness of the young king. French and British missionaries and French and British traders had got footing in his realm, and His Majesty does not appear to have held the balance evenly between these jealous candidates for favor. Having become a convert to Catholicity, he considered himself bound to take the French party into his confidence, and thus the British lost all influence at court. This distinction did not immediately lead to the catastrophe that followed, but, as the relations between the Madagascar aristocracy, who were hostile to royalty, and the British, became, in consequence of it, more intimate, their French adversaries, who suffered by the subsequent revolution, have made that intimacy a ground for charging the English with complicity in the crime. It is very apparent, however, that the indiscretion of the monarch, and the rapacity of his favorites, had much more to do with bringing about the revolution than the British traders and missionaries. The revenues of his kingdom were first wasted on his courtiers, and then unusual and oppressive expedients were resorted to in order that his coffers might be replenished. The Madagascar Daimios doubtless felt indignant at seeing strangers and parvenus usurping those places near the person of their sovereign which of right belonged to themselves, but the demand for onerous and unlawful tribute to minister to the extravagance of these parasites, added immeasurably to their wrath, and brought matters to a crisis. They would persuade the misguided king to expel his minions from the palace and to adopt a better policy; and, if remonstrance proved vain they would compel him. The obstinacy of Radama rendered the revolution more tragic than perhaps the nobles originally intended. For the result was that, as he would make no concession, himself and all his native courtiers were murdered, and his widow, Rasoherina, raised to the vacant throne.

The French would unquestionably care little whether Radama or Rasoherina swayed the sceptre of Madagascar, were not British influence now in the ascendant. This, however, has angered the non-official Press of France exceedingly. They do not hesitate to assert that the whole thing has been brought about by British intrigue for the destruction of French supremacy in the island, and they urge the emperor to at once send out an expedition to avenge the insult offered to the *grande nation*, and to reestablish by force of arms her authority over the Kingdom. But this would be hazardous counsel for the French Emperor to follow. The possession of Madagascar, which is on the route to India, would enable France to assail her rival in the East with greater advantage than even the possession of Egypt. Now England would go to war with France to-morrow, rather than suffer her to seize Egypt, and we don't think she would be one bit less alarmed at seeing France pouncing on Madagascar. Most assuredly, if Napoleon should send an expedition to that island the *entente cordiale* will be in jeopardy.

The Cost of a Riot.—The claims filed against the City for damages to property sustained during the late riots, already sum up to an amount considerably above $600,000. And the list is by no means complete. Whatever losses shall be established must be paid by an assessment on the property of citizens, not one in ten thousand of whom, it is fair to assume, had anything to do with the destruction caused. If to the claims for damages thus laid we add the $2,500,000 that the City Council propose to pay, to buy off the conscripts that shall be drawn in the City, we shall have a total of over $3,000,000 to be paid by the property-holders of New-York City, on account of a few thousand scamps, thieves and law-breakers, whom $1,000 worth of powder and lead, judiciously administered from the muzzles of muskets, would have converted into lamb-like citizens, if not effective soldiers.

England and New-Zealand — Another Maori War.

England, ere this, has been dragged into another Maori war—a war which will prove still more formidable, and redound still less to her credit, than all former ones with the New-Zealanders. For now the whole aboriginal race have been roused to hostility, and seem determined to make a desperate struggle to preserve what remains to them of the heritage of their ancestors. To the indiscretion of the Colonial Government must be ascribed the beginning of the present trouble. During the last war, the British settlers had been expelled from the Fataraimaka district, and at the conclusion of peace, the right of the natives who had taken possession of it was not called in question. Hence the Maori came to regard their new acquisition as a trophy of their valor, and continued undisputed masters of it till the Spring of the current year. Then it suddenly occurred to Sir George Grey that he ought to compel the Maori to disgorge Fataraimaka, in order that it might be restored to the emigrant settlers. Had the restoration of the territory to the Europeans been made one of the conditions of the peace it would have been fair enough; but after suffering the natives to hold it for three years, and to look on it as their own property, it was imprudent for the Governor to capriciously revive an obsolete claim, and require the *de facto* owners to abandon possession; nay, to send a military force to drive them from the soil.

Exasperated as the Maori naturally felt at this wanton outrage, they did not immediately resent it, but their passions were kindled, and all they needed now was a pretext and an opportunity for revenge. Nor had they long to wait for either. A belt of native territory, which Europeans are forbidden to trespass on, intervenes between Fataraimaka and the New-Plymouth English settlement, which are only connected by a narrow road along the beach. This road being out of order, some men, sent to repair it, presumed to encroach on the Maorian soil, and to carry thence material for their work. The offenders escaped, but, in a few days after, a party of English soldiers, convoying a provision train over the road in question, were surprised, slain, and barbarously mutilated by the incensed aborigines. That deed of blood, however, was much more than an ephemeral outburst of savage vindictiveness. It was likewise a virtual declaration of war against the colonists, and the beacon fires which blazed on the hills of the surrounding country, and the general uprising of the Maorian tribes, proclaimed that a concerted attack on the pale faces had been decided on. Even the Waikatoes, of whose pacific disposition the Governor had been assured, manifested their feelings by destroying all the property of the settlers in their vicinity, and expelling them from their homesteads.

At first his Excellency was inclined to make light of the matter. He would not admit that the massacre of the soldiers was more than ordinary murder, and to impress this view of the case on the public mind, he had a Coroner's inquest held on the bodies of the dead. But when he heard of the arming of the tribes, and the expulsion of the frontier colonists from their lands, he began to discover his mistake and to prepare for war. All the available troops in Auckland were ordered to the troubled district, volunteers were called out, and every means taken to protect the settlements from the enemy. It was determined, also, to seize the native territory intervening between Fataraimaka and New-Plymouth, and to distribute it among those veterans whose time of service was up, and who were willing to remain in the Island. It is evident, however, that this scheme cannot be carried out till the conflict is ended and the Maori subdued, which may prove a more difficult job than the Governor anticipates.

These little triennial wars in New-Zealand indicate very plainly that the rival races cannot be made to dwell together in unity. All the preaching and teaching of the Missionaries cannot induce the natives to remain passive while their territory is being seized by the intruders, and as the latter would rather aid in the extermination of the savages than put a curb on their own cupidity, we fear that the fate of the Maori will ultimately be that of the aboriginal inhabitants of the West Indian Isles. The former will be *civilized out of existence* by the British of the nineteenth century, just as the latter were by the Spaniards of the sixteenth. *Væ victis.*

Puffing Rebels.—The failure of John Morgan's raid opens up a fine field for thought upon the subject of puffery, especially as connected with certain so-called heroes of the rebel army. It does not cause any very wide-mouthed surprise when some local newspaper persistently puffs its village General or Colonel, and refuses to see any hero but him; but when the Press generally settles upon some roving rascal in the rebel service, and elevates him to herodom, surrounding him with the halo of romance, and inventing piquant stories to illustrate his deeds, it is time to seek them a hero that may be worthy of their steel—pens.

From the very beginning of this war, the Northern Press has failed to see properly the merit in the hundreds of brilliant things done by our own soldiers, but has discovered, without difficulty, the bravery and brag of every movement of a rebel squad. The raids of Stuart were puffed to nausea, and Ashby's stealing expeditions written up in everything but good poetry, while their leader was held to have a charmed life, until some bullet gave him his quietus. The next raiding rebel on the programme was John Morgan, and we were called on to admire the daring and the style of this first-class horse-thief and slave-trader. Whether he deserves this puffery, the people of Indiana and Ohio may decide, but his conduct looks as if it rather deserved a halter. On the other hand, little is said of the brilliant ride of Grierson into Mississippi, or the circuit of Stoneman in Virginia, or the glorious exploits of Kilpatrick. We are not called on by resounding paragraphs to admire the brave work of Wyndham, Bayard and Averill; but Stuart's black horse cavalry and Jenkins' freebooters bring forth pœns, followed by regrets that we have no Generals who have brain and brag, especially the last, to cut off and use up these fellows. With as much persistency as though paid for at the rate of ten cents a line, the public is called to admire the deeds of Beauregard, Bragg, Stonewall Jackson and Lee, by newspapers which fail to see the grand work of our commanders under most discouraging disadvantages, which, instead of proclaiming the never-flinching bravery of our soldiers, stand ready to echo the Jeremy Twitcherisms of the rebel Press over every defeat—an echo that reaches the shores of Europe and is again repeated, until those countries are led to believe that there is no pluck but in a secesh army.

Nearly all the notoriety that has been given to the rebel leaders has been given by Northern Presses. It is from this side that Europe has taken its tone, and elevated these men into first-class heroes. We have, while seeking not to undervalue our foe, overvalued him in brain and undervalued him in brag. If success is the test of merit, then these Southern leaders, both political and military, must possess but a small share. "He laughs best who laughs last," and though in our successes we may laugh over the bugbear reputations we have ourselves built up for undeserving men, yet those reputations will stick until the day comes when unrelenting history takes up the pen and scratches out all false bedizening.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The moral victories of the nation in this war are less observed and gloried in than the victories won on the battle-field, but they are still of surpassing grandeur and importance. One of the noblest of these triumphs was achieved when the State of Missouri, the young giant of the West, through its own State Convention, inaugurated a scheme for the emancipation of its slaves. It was a victory whose sweep is greater than the capture of Vicksburgh—whose influence will extend further into time than the opening of the Mississippi, and whose glory will be imperishable—enduring even when American power has become a story of the past. It is indeed the greatest act, or fact, so far, in this whole war, except, it may be, the uprising of the people at its commencement.

An admirable discourse on the subject was delivered in St. Louis, by Rev. Dr. Eliot, on the Sunday after the 4th of July. Its comprehensive and sagacious views, its moderate and conservative spirit, its patriotic tone, its vigorous and lucid statement, commend it to general attention, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the land. For the benefit of our readers we give a few of its passages.

After characterizing the Act of Emancipation as the most important event in the history of Missouri—after stating that the act has the singular praise of "not exactly pleasing anybody"—after giving his own opinion that the ordinance is too slow in its operation, and that it would have been better to have ended Slavery now than to postpone the event till 1870—he goes on to remark:

> "But I would speak as the lover of freedom and of peace; as a citizen who would submit to law; as a man of common sense, who would take things as they are, and make the best of them; as a Christian, who would do as I would be done by. Very seldom, in this world, do we get things exactly as we would wish them. The correction of abuses, the removal of social evils, the improvement of society, in whatever direction, are always difficult undertakings, and the philanthropist or statesman who expects to accomplish such works in a manner perfectly satisfactory, either to himself or to anybody else, may be very earnest and benevolent, but is very far from being reasonable or wise.
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> One thing we can confidently say, however much fault we may find with the deferred and dilatory action, that this act of emancipation is the quickest and most radical that any community ever passed *for themselves or by their representatives*. We must remember that emancipation acts have generally been enforced by some extraneous or arbitrary power, and not by those whose interest were directly affected and their property taken away. A parliament emancipates for its colonies, an emperor for his subjects, perhaps against their protests, and also with partial compensation for their loss. This is a different thing from a people agreeing to emancipate their serfs or slaves, from motives of patriotism or humanity, or even from those of self-interest. The love of power is the strongest in the human heart, and very few men are willing, from any motive, to relinquish power once possessed. They cling to it however troublesome and costly, and sometimes at the most ruinous sacrifice. This is true of individuals, and much more so of communities. There is no other instance on record, so far as my knowledge extends, of so near an approach to the voluntary abandonment of the power, the social distinction and immunity from labor, which the system of domestic Slavery undoubtedly confers. It is easy enough for the non-slaveholder to see not only the wrong, but the unprofitableness of the system, and he may logically prove that the quickest way to get rid of it is the best. But the slaveholder has been educated not to see the wrong, and as to the unprofitableness he either denies or does not care for it; while convenience and custom and the habit of authority and the inaptitude to labor and many other considerations lead him, by almost irresistible potency, to exactly opposite conclusions. Even the considerations of philanthropy, as he has learned to regard them, take sides with self-interest, and thus all the common motives of human action combine to prevent him from emancipation. The wonder then should not be at the slowness of action, or the deferred consummation of freedom. We should rather say, and I, for one, do say, that in the whole record of such social changes, Missouri now stands *first* and *foremost*. You may say that her offering on the altar of freedom has not been perfect, nor such as the untrammeled lovers of freedom might have desired. But taking human nature as it is, and looking to history for our interpretation of it, we say that this ordinance of prospective emancipation, however imperfect, is the grandest proof ever given by any people of their willingness to give up whatever may be required for their country's good. If the act should be cordially approved by the majority of the people, as I think it will be, except by those who wish for more rather than less, it will be the most remarkable evidence of change and progress in public opinion that the world ever witnessed. Missouri will have put to utter shame the halting loyalty of communities to which the war has been a harvest of wealth, while to her it has been the besom of destruction. With her devastated fields and her depopulated towns and villages, under the necessity of defending herself from intestine foes, while she has sent more than her quota of men for the common safety, she meets the demands of the time and surrenders a cherished right, with natural reluctance, but still with unenforced obedience. There may be something to find fault with in such action, but there is much more to admire.
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> There is another thing to be considered, and which in these tumultuous, stirring times, we are apt to forget. As a general rule, great social changes, to be well made, must be deliberately and slowly accomplished. Let them be made in whatever way you please, incidental evils must occur. Whether you will attempt the principles of the French Revolution, by which everything was overturned at one sweep, or that of English reform, by which a century

is sometimes taken to do a year's work, a vast deal of individual suffering and loss is sure to result; while those who seek for the undiscovered and invisible line called the golden medium, are equally sure to experience some of the inconveniences of both plans, by avoiding the worst evils of each. But it remains true, however exceptional these times may be, that the dangers of too much haste are at least equally great with those of prudential, though over-cautious delay. The present evils of change will be cured by time, and will probably have ceased, almost, if not altogether, by the lapse of ten years. How short a time in the life of a community, in the history of a State!

If the progress of popular feeling goes on, as for the last twelve months, the actual emancipation will be long in advance of the ordinance. Slavery in Missouri will be, in two or three years, nothing but a name. Its power is already destroyed, its actual presence will rapidly disappear. Very few slaves will be held in bondage in the State from this time forward, except where the bonds are made so light that those held to service are satisfied to remain. It will become quite as much a contract as an obligation, and those who wish to retain any advantages of the system will be compelled, for their own sake, and by the spirit of the age, to make the advantages reciprocal.

The condition of those held to service will be continually ameliorated. The provisions of the ordinance of emancipation, some of which are by no means clear, and are almost self-contradictory, will receive the interpretation most favorable to freedom. In the year 1870, slavery, in any proper definition of the word, absolutely ceases; and by the fact of that anticipated action its nature and meaning are essentially changed, even at the present time, and by the passage of the act.

Let it not be forgotten that the soil of Missouri is from this day forward *free soil*. No slave can be imported here, for the "genius of universal emancipation" has taken possession of the State. Freedom is the law of the land, with whatever imperfections of detail.

A new era has begun—a new direction to affairs has been given. The ax has been laid at the root of that which is now a forbidden tree, and of which we can truly say, that its fruit brought death into *our* world, and all our woe. The tree may stand for awhile, and for a season or two throw out its leaves, and have the appearance of life; but it has been effectually girdled; the life-giving sap no more ascends from the generous soil: no fruit will hereafter be borne upon its decaying branches; and in a little while it will fall by its own weight, and give place to a healthier vegetation.

From whatever point of view we regard the subject, the same glorious fact more and more reveals itself. The principle of freedom and of free labor has been asserted. It is not enough to say that Missouri *will be* a free State. To all intents and purposes she is such already, and only waits the passage of a few years to enjoy all the immunities and privileges of freedom. The more I consider it, the less importance attaches to the imperfections of the ordinance, whether real or imagined, and the more do I feel that we should be patient until time works the cure. In such career it is the first step that costs. It is the principle for which men contend, and by gaining this we have gained the victory. We thank God that we have lived to see it, and to share in the rejoicing. We thank God that out of all our sufferings and losses, this great good has been educed. The suffering and loss will be forgotten, but the blessings of freedom will more and more abound. We must not expect to escape the vexations and annoyances which are inseparable from social revolution, but to our children we shall bequeath a better condition of things, a grander field of enterprise, a future full of hope. The people that sat in darkness have seen a *marvelous* light. It is not yet the full light of noonday, but it is good, working daylight, with a brightening hope for the future.

Much as I love freedom, and highly as I prize its promised advantages to the State, it is now doubly precious, because, by establishing it as the law of the land, a most important step has been taken toward reëstablished peace and quiet. No victory on the battle-field would be so important in the general conduct of the war, as the moral victory which Missouri has now girded herself to win. And, still more certainly, among ourselves, within our own borders, here in our neighborhoods and social communities, the great cause of social strife is passing away. In the name of all humanity, let it pass away to be forgotten.

Oh, how weary we are of the enmities and strife, the envy, malice and uncharitableness, the maledictions and recriminations, the sunderings of friendship and the severing of families, and the thousand unnatural ills that civil war has engendered!

All hail, this brightening hope of brotherhood and peace!"

GENERAL MILITARY MATTERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. Canby is rapidly familiarizing himself with his Department. He has already inspected Forts Schuyler and Wood, and visited David's Island, and proposes to complete his tour of observation before altering any of the present dispositions of force.

A NEW REGIMENT.

Under General Orders No. 110, Col. John Getterman is organising a regiment, which, by direction of Adj.-Gen. John. T. Sprague, will be styled the Twenty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers. The regiment will serve in the United States army for three years, and the following officers have been appointed: Colonel, John Getterman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Gus. A. Sudell; Major, C. W. Chelner; Adjutant, Fred. Hartsch; Quartermaster, Chas. Geiser. The headquarters of the regiment are in the City, and the Colonel is given until the 25th of October, at which time he is to report seven hundred and fifty men to Col. Lansing, or the authority to raise the regiment will be taken from him.

EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.

The regiment of brave men which was gallantly led by the lamented Col. Cross, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, is on its way from the army, to the Granite State. It will pass through this City, and possibly stay here a few days. Its special duty is the guarding of the Draft Officers, the enforcing of the draft if necessary, and the marching off of the conscripts.

REMARKABLE RECRUITING.

It is stated at headquarters that the month of July has been most prolific in recruits for the regular service. Up to the 1st of August nearly twelve hundred men availed themselves of the liberal bounties and enlisted for the regular time of service. A thousand of the recruits were fresh men, while some two hundred were veteran volunteers, who having rested a few months found it impossible to forget the fascinations of the camp and field.

RESULT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT STATEN ISLAND.

The following order on the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry was issued on Saturday:

New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

Special Orders No. 899.—The Court of Inquiry which convened at Sprague Barracks, New Dorp, S. I., pursuant to Special Orders No. 786, from these headquarters, and of which Col. Cleveland Winslow, Fifth regiment New-York State Volunteers, was President, "to investigate the conduct of the officers of the Eleventh regiment New-York State Volunteers, in charge of the detachment at the time of the trouble at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island," having recommended that the authorizations of Capt. John Canty and Lieut. Thomas Carroll be revoked: that Lieut. W. E. Fisher be brought before a General Court-Martial; that Sergeant N. H. Tower, acting Lieutenant at the time, is considered unfit to hold the position of an officer:

The proceedings and recommendations in the case of John Canty and Thomas Carroll are approved, and their authorization as officers of the Eleventh regiment, New-York State Volunteers, is revoked.

In the case of Sergt. N. H. Tower, Company A, Eleventh regiment, New-York State Volunteers, his authority as acting Lieutenant is revoked, and he will remain in arrest for trial by General Court-martial.

In the case of First Lieut. W. E. Fisher, Company A, Eleventh regiment, New-York State Volunteers, he will consider himself under arrest, to await his trial by General Court-martial.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Winslow was President, is dissolved.

H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Commanding New-York Troops.

The proceedings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry ordered by Col. Lansing, commanding New-York troops, to investigate the conduct of the officers in charge of the detachment of the Eleventh regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the recent affray at Vanderbilt's Landing, are approved.

All the recommendations will be carried into effect.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.
(Official) H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Commanding New-York troops.

Official Inspection of the Streets.

In accordance with an invitation from the City Inspector's Office, quite a number of gentlemen proceeded, in company with Mr. Boole, upon a tour of inspection through the City, yesterday afternoon. They were requested to select the localities which they wished to examine, and saying "the very worst," it was not long before the carriages were rolling over the disordered cobble-stones of Elm-street, and the various Five Points thoroughfares. The streets and gutters were found to be remarkably clean, the Sixth Ward, in fact, hardly being recognizable. Upon streets that six months ago would have been considered models of neatness, the sweepers were hard at work, seeking to scrape up an extra load, and the well-limed gutters gave evidence of general attention. Nothing could have more pleased the visiting party than a sight of this old pest-hole clean, for it was as clean—cleaner, in fact—than some other portions of the City, where there was, apparently, a much better opportunity to exercise the hoe and broom.

From the Sixth Ward the party went to the Fourth, Roosevelt-street and the adjacent thoroughfares was found to be as clean, as it will be ever possible to get them. The whole ward, in fact, exhibited evidence of care. The same may be said of the First Ward, except in those places where innumerable carts and horses are kept standing all day, waiting for loads. In these localities it is found impossible to remove the dirt, and the City Inspector intends to have a night corps organized for operation in all side streets where day labor cannot be used to advantage.

The Third and Fifth Wards were next inspected, and found unexceptionable, except the streets in the former near the markets. On these the farmers who reach town early transact business, and the refuse from the great number of wagons creates an abominable nuisance. Mr. Boole intends to secure the passage of an ordinance regulating the use of the streets by farmers, in such a manner that his duty can be performed without interference by them.

In the upper wards, everything was a model of neatness. For blocks it would have been found impossible to scrape up a load of dirt. The Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, formerly particularly dirty, were extraordinarily clean, and it may safely be said that the whole City is in an excellent condition. The amount of labor performed in the last five weeks can be, in a degree, estimated, when it is stated that nearly one million four hundred thousand loads of dirt, ashes and garbage have been removed from the streets.

The party were much pleased with the inspection and unanimously agreed that the City Inspector had fulfilled his pledge in accepting the office he holds, of thoroughly cleaning our long-neglected City.

The Draft.

A dispatch from Washington announcing that the draft would be resumed in this City on Monday next, proves, on inquiry at the Provost-Marshal's office in this City, to be incorrect. Provost-Marshal Nugent has received no instructions to that effect, and, indeed, it would be impossible to resume the draft to-morrow, for the reason that no buildings have been secured in place of those burned by the mob, in which to make the drawing. The probabilities are, however, that it will be resumed early in the week. The Provost-Marshal has been directed to erect temporary quarters for the purpose, in case he is unable to procure suitable buildings. Whenever the authorities at Washington order the draft to be resumed, a notice to that effect will be published in all the papers. It is possible that the draft will begin by Wednesday or Thursday of this week, but not before. The Government will be amply prepared to put down all opposition to the enforcement of the draft and to protect United States property in the City, but further than that they will have nothing to do in suppressing mobs, unless their interposition is asked for by the State or City authorities. It is the duty of the State and municipal authorities to protect the lives and property of the citizens against murderers, incendiaries, thieves and plunderers, such as roved through the streets during the late riots; and if the people of this City have not sufficient interest at stake to protect themselves, or to compel the proper authorities to protect them, they must submit to whatever consequences may ensue.

Death of Mr. Reynolds, the Comedian.

To the many familiar names that Death has clasped his sheares during the present year must be added, we regret to say, that of Mr. Reynolds—the actor. Mr. Reynolds will be well and kindly remembered by the frequenters of Mr. Wallack's theatre. He has been for many years a valuable, reliable and excellent member of its company. During the past season he appeared on almost every night, and it was generally remarked that his various impersonations were characterized by more than ordinary spirit and intelligence. His powers had ripened beneath the genial influence of public favor, and his career on the nobler altitudes of art had fairly commenced. The apothegm of the Latin poet—*Ars longa vita brevis*—applies sadly to his case. The road had been long and dreary, but the goal was in sight when death stepped between him and the object of his ambition. There are but few details of the calamity. It was purely accidental. Mr. Reynolds, it seems, went out bathing at Keyport, N. J., Thursday last. He was alone, having separated from some friends for the express purpose of enjoying the water. Some time afterward these friends returned to the spot where Mr. Reynolds had entered. They found his clothes, but the unfortunate owner was not to be seen. From that time to the present nothing has been heard of the unhappy gentleman. He was an expert swimmer, and it is conjectured, therefore, that he must have been seized with cramp, or been carried out beyond the possibility of return by a treacherous undertow. His death will be lamented by a large circle of personal friends, and the professional loss to Mr. Wallack will not be easily replaced. Mr. Reynolds was a native of Pennsylvania, and about 35 years of age.

Homicide in the Sixth Ward.

A MAN STABBED THROUGH THE HEART AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

Two persons named John Hunt, an American, and Salvator J. Alina, an Italian, had an altercation at No 37 Park-street, at a late hour last evening, which resulted in the death of the former. The facts in the case, as reported by the police, are that Hunt began the difficulty by asserting that he could whip any man in the crowd. Alina, who was passing through the hallway at the time, heard the remark, and replied, "Come in here and I will see whether you can or not." Upon this deceased ran after him, and the parties came together in the back yard. Alina broke away and ran up stairs, while Hunt returned to the passage-way. The Italian came down shortly afterward, and the conversation was renewed very angrily. The parties came together, and in a few moments Hunt was heard to exclaim, "I am stabbed," or "I am murdered." Alina ran away. Hunt was taken up by Officer Mulligan, of the Sixth Precinct, and conveyed to the City Hospital. He died soon after being admitted. Alina is still at large, but Capt. Jourdan thinks he will have him to-day. The Coroner's inquest in the case will be held this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire and Loss of Life.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, a fire broke out in the hat factory of J. Stewart & Co., corner of De Kalb and Kent avenues. A large portion of the contents were destroyed, and the building was considerably damaged. A serious accident occurred in Myrtle-avenue, near Duffield-street, involving the death of one man and serious and, perhaps, fatal injuries to two others, caused by racing engines on the railroad track—a practice which, of late, has been extensively indulged in, and which has, within the past two weeks, resulted in the death of two persons, besides the one killed yesterday. It appears that Engine Company No. Nineteen came in collision with Hook and Ladder No. Two, and such was the force of the concussion, that Isaac T. Wheeler, belonging to the Truck Company was run over and sustained a fracture of the skull, and one arm broken. Henry Stark, of the same Company, had his collar bone broken, and Philip Shannon had one of his legs badly fractured. The latter were taken to the City Hospital. Wheeler was conveyed to his residence, No. 222 Jay-street, where he died in a few hours thereafter. An inquest will be held upon the body this afternoon by Coroner Norris. The damage to the property was about $1,200, mostly insured in the Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The fire is supposed to have been caused by accident.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Smith.—The body of the late Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V., which arrived on the transport *Matanzas* on Thursday, was yesterday taken from the vessel and conveyed to the residence of his relatives, No. 209 Lorimer-street, E. D. The deceased was wounded in the assault upon Port Hudson, on the 27th of May last. He was conveyed to New-Orleans, and placed in the Hotel Dieu, where he died on the 23d of June. The remains were in charge of a Captain and Orderly of his regiment. His battle-horse was brought on in the same vessel. The funeral of deceased will take place on Monday next, on which occasion the Thirteenth regiment, formerly commanded by his father, with other military organizations, will parade. The flags on the City Hall were displayed at half-mast in honor of his memory.

The Atlantic Docks.—A police force, consisting of twenty-two men, including officers, has just been organized by the Atlantic Dock Company, to guard the store-houses and other property about the Docks. The recent incendiary fire has impelled the Company to take this course, there not being a regular police force sufficient to patrol one-half the city as it should be, even in times when no outbreak is apprehended. Capt. Thompson, of the Eighth Ward Police, has resigned his position to take the Captaincy of the Atlantic Dock Police.

Boy Drowned.—A child named Terrence Sanderson, was accidentally drowned in the canal foot of Carroll-street, yesterday morning. He was about 7 years of age. The body was recovered soon afterward, and an inquest was held by Coroner Norris. Verdict in accordance.

Gen. Spinola.—Gen. Spinola, of the Excelsior brigade, who was severely wounded in the recent engagement at Manassas Gap, arrived in the city on Friday, accompanied by several members of his Staff.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE.

Alumni Meeting—The Graduating Class—Orations—Orators—Interesting Scenes—Societies and Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Friday, July 31, 1863.

To the citizens of this place, and indeed of many others, commencement week can never lose its excitement and interest, no matter what may be the condition of other affairs. The commencement exercises at old Yale this year, though not as well attended as in former years, are nevertheless pretty well listened to. The principal reason for the exercises this year not being so well attended is that presentation week in June, with its drolleries and many comic performances, presents a much more varied and agreeable attraction, especially to the young; again, so many of the sons of Yale are away, busily engaged among the stern duties called forth by this war, serving their country in a more active and apparent sense than when immersed knee-deep among the classics. Still the hotels are crowded, and many friends who have not seen each other for years are exchanging greetings at the old resorts, and reviving memories half buried in the busy cares of life. Electioneering—thanks to the competition of the two Literary Societies of Linonia and Brothers in Unity—goes briskly on among the prospective Freshmen. The corporation of the College, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and the venerable and hard-featured Congregational clergymen, are soberly performing the routine business prepared for them by the Faculty, and altogether the College vicinity is swarming with cheerful faces and black coats.

Wednesday and Thursday of this week were the two days the most attractive. Indeed pretty much all the exercises of general interest were concentrated in them. On Tuesday morning, Rev. Theo. Woolsey, LL. D., President of the College, delivered a very impressive and interesting Baccalaureate sermon. The Church was well filled, and he was listened to with the utmost attention. On Tuesday evening, the *Concio ad Clerum* took place at the North Church. The pulpit was occupied by Drs. Dutton and Beecher and Rev. N. J. Burton, of Hartford, who all made remarks *ad finitum*. Rev. Mr. Burton delivered the sermon; subject, "The Christian Sabbath." On Wednesday the most interesting of any of the Commencement exercises, namely, the Alumni meeting, took place. The meeting this year was more than usually spirited, owing to the stirring patriotic sentiments that ran through all the brief speeches. At the opening the graduates of the Class of 1813, and of Classes before that date, were invited to take seats upon the platform, and about twenty of the finest looking old men in the world occupied this place of honor. Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and William S. Aiken, Esq., of Tennessee, was appointed Associate Secretary, Rev. Dr. Dutton being the regular officer of the Alumni. The roll of the dead was read by Dr. Dutton, after which followed remarks by the Chairman, President Woolsey, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Bacon, Prof. Thatcher, Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, who was present, Mr. Massie, Prof. Lieber and others. Touching allusion was made to the memory of the late Admiral Foote; also to Ex-President Day, now on the verge of his 90th year, and a resolution complimentary to him, was passed. Prof. Thatcher made a statement of the endowment to the College of $30,000 by Joseph Battell, Esq., for the erection of a new Chapel. He also made a statement of a recent donation of $30,000 by Simeon B. Chittenden, of New-York, for the endowment of a College pastorate.

At 11½ the members formed in procession and marched to the North Church, where an address on the importance and bearing of historical studies was delivered by Charles J. Stille, Esq., of the Class of '39. In the evening an oration was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the North Church, by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., formerly President of Illinois College. All over the city the houses were lighted up, and hundreds of pleasant, social gatherings, followed by walks home through the uncertain moonlight, filled up the evening hours. The various class "meets" had much of the element of sorrow as well as exaltation, for there is not one that has not suffered by losses of brave and good men in the struggle our country is making to establish law and peace. The New-Haven House people got up three splendid suppers, and the Tontine, too, had its hands full in that line of business. The class of which Maj.-Gen. Russell was a member, met at his house, and the party at President Woolsey's was one of the very happiest affairs connected with all the College ceremonies.

But Thursday was after all the day, and all New-Haven seemed to have congregated around the doors of the Centre Church some time before their opening. The various orations were very well delivered, and apparently very interesting to those who listened all through. The Valedictory oration, by Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, West Brookfield, Mass., was a finished, masterly and touching piece of elocution. The following is a list of the oration men: Salutatory—Willabe Haskell, George W. Banks, William C. Reed, Orlando G. Bump, Henry Hulbert Ingersoll, Samuel Huntington, Joseph G. Kernochan, George S. Hamlin, Thornton M. Hinkle, Henry G. Dimock, George W. Allen, Wilbur Ives, Henry W. Scott; Poem—Henry E. Cooley; Philosophical—George B. Lounsbury, Horace W. Fowler, Howard Kingsbury, John H. Butler, Chas. S. Sheldon, Charles C. Blatchley, Horace Bumstead, Thomas A. Emerson, Frederick J. Barnard, Samuel Hollingsworth, George C. Shepard Southworth, Cyrus W. Francis, David B. Perry; Valedictory—Leander T. Chamberlain.

The graduating class numbers this year 120 members, so I will not send you a list of the names. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon David Shelton Edwards, Levi Ward Smith, Anthony Quinton Keasby, Moses Tyler, Eben G. Scott, J. A. Cooper, D. S. Potter.

Class of 1860—Erastus Chittenden Beach, George Lewis Beers, William Merrick Bristoll, Oscar Mortimer Carrier, Henry Champion, Frederick Leonard Chapell, Frederick Henry Colton, Joseph Leonard Daniels, Henry C. Eno, Edward Brown Furbish, Edw. Linus Gaul, George Nelson Greene, David L. Haight, William Henry Hale, William Henry Hurlburt, Sidmon Thorn Keese, William Ingraham Kip, William McAlpin, Edward DeCost McKay, Othniel Charles Marsh, Edward Gay Mason, Charles H. Owen, George Dwight Phelps, Henry Ward Siglar, Lemuel Tripp Willcox, Lewis Sedam Worthington.

Ph. B.

Watson Andrews Goodyear, Arnoldum Hayne, Ignacio M. Megia.

Ph. D.

Josiah Willard Gibbs, William Henry Hale, Lewis Richard Packard.

LL. B.

Horace Atwell Brown, Henry Champion, John Palmer Ellis, Joseph George Morton, Richard Thompson Semmes, Lucius Bement Tuttle.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

M. D.

Judson B. Andrews, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Albert G. Browning, Woodstock.
Henry S. Cornwell, New-London.
Marcus B. Fisk, Stafford.
Newton B. Hall, Branford.
Thomas M. Hills, New-Haven.
Cyrus E. Humiston, Cheshire.
Chas. G. G. Merrill, Newburyport, Mass.
William C. Minor, New-Haven.
William B. North, New-Britain.
Charles J. Tennant, Franklin, N. Y.
Frederic S. Treadway, New-Haven.
Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck.

HONORARY DEGREES.

A. B.

David G. Porter, (1857.)

A. M.

Rev. Nathaniel W. T. Root, (1852.)
Rev. Samuel Jessup, (1850.)

LL. D.

Rev. Pres. Hill, of Harvard University.

A number of the Societies had their meetings and suppers in the evening, and afterward they went around serenading, so that New-Haven was quite lively. And so ends Commencement week—a day never to be forgotten, until it returns against next year.

H. W. R.

Workingmen's Union.—At the last meeting of the Union the following officers were elected and installed:

E. P. McDermott, (Plasters') Presiding; J. J. Blair, (Machinists') Vice-President; E. Kerr, (Brooklyn Plasterers') 1st Secretary; J. J. Burby, (Carpenters') 2d Secretary; W. McClure, (Machinists') Treasurer; Lemuel Powell, (Carpenters') Sergeant-at-Arms.

Fire Yesterday.—About noon yesterday, Messrs. Myers & Son's Varnish Factory, No. 240 W. 40th street, was damaged by fire to the amount of $400.

DESPONDENCY IN REBELDOM.

An Interesting Private Letter—Murmurs Against Jeff. Davis' Administration.

From the Baltimore American.

The following letter was captured during the recent cavalry expedition into North Carolina, and is sent to us by a Union officer, into whose hands it fell. It is evidently the production of a person of much intelligence, and probably of high social position in the rebel Confederacy. The views it gives of the prevailing feeling at Richmond are deeply interesting:

Richmond, July 14, 1863.

My Dear Sir: Since the adjournment I have called here on business. Much change has occurred in public sentiment as well as in the condition of the country since you were here. We have fallen on evil times. Disaster on disaster stuns the public sense. A deep gloom oppresses the country. The despondency does not proceed from lack of fortitude to bear the ordinary reverses of war, for the nation met manfully the repeated disasters of the spring of 1862, down to the time when the great Jackson scattered the gloom by the flashes of his victorious guns at Romney and through the Valley. No, everywhere they will tell you they are despondent, because the conviction has forced itself on them that *past and present misfortunes are chiefly traceable to a source they cannot reach, at least in time to avert those the future threatens*; that further offers of blood and treasure will but go to swell the bulletins of the Grants and Rosecranses, for whom the same or other imbeciles will be sent to prepare the sacrifice. You will find some of the papers, (mostly the official sheets,) insulting the Southern people by appeals to their constancy under reverses, by invocations to strengthen the hands of the Government and renew our confidence in its wisdom, by extenuating our disasters, as due rather to the ordinary vicissitudes of war than to the fatal agency of perverse rulers and incompetent instruments. It is too bad to have the public intelligence and patriotism outraged by such twaddle—our just complaints and fears treated as the whims of children, with gentle rebuke. With such men there is no significance in the past unanimity of all people of all parties in support of the cause—of their noble sacrifice of life and treasure, *continued to the point nearly of exhaustion*—of their gallantry and devotion through the perils and privations of war, and, worse than all, the sneers and arrogance of power. Confidence in a Government is not so easily restored when once lost—at first it was unbounded. Congress abdicated some of its constitutional powers, and shaped its legislation to meet the demands of an imperious and exacting President. Members of Cabinet sunk from their high offices as constitutional advisers into mere puppets, registers of his will, generally, in a spirit of sincere, but mistaken patriotism, to secure the unity and strength of the Executive for a vigorous war, as was plausibly urged; and acceded to demands for doubtful powers rather than possibly damage the cause by revelations of discord in the Government. And all for what, but to *make him irresponsible to any tribunal, and utterly defiant of public opinion*. The man who of all others, should be most imbued with the self-sacrificing and ennobling sentiment which underlies our efforts, seems unable to rise to the level of its requirements. If the cause were paramount with him, his agents would be measured solely by their capacity to benefit it. There could be no room in a great heart and mind, occupied and filled with the grandeur of the issue, for vices monopolized by weak and tyrannical rulers. Republican or Democrat—personal favorite or otherwise—Lincoln dismisses agents who have lost the confidence of army or people, and if he retains Chase, Stanton and Halleck, it is because their measurable success in finance and war, justifies their retention against party clamor. But no display of incompetency and consequent disaster—no public opinion, however general and authoritative—have as yet operated to dethrone one of Davis' pets. Buell was *court-martialed* for not annihilating Bragg after driving him from Kentucky, while Bragg was *caressed* for defeating the just expectations of the country, and preserved in command to receive another defeat from Rosecrans. So with Pemberton, another instance of rapid promotion without a solitary display, in field or council, of ability to justify it. Removed from Charleston for official recommendations, so pernicious as to be rebuked by Gen. Lee, he is sent, with *another promotion*, to a more important post, as if the President expected inspiration from another star to the collar. At Vicksburgh, when the natural feeling of exultation at the endurance of the garrison has subsided, the question will arise, how came the disaster about? The opinion to be just must be founded on facts. Indiscriminate praise or blame will not redeem the past or secure us from future reverses. From the very best statements Pemberton had a force of fully 40,000 troops. Grant moved on him from Grand Gulf with only 50,000 (afterward increased to 90,000 when he invested Vicksburgh) men, because a larger force, with the increased impediments, would have interfered with the celerity of movement, on which his success greatly depended. The route of Grant offered many natural obstacles, rivers, &c., which, with the aid of slight field-works, would have tended to neutralize the disparity of force. Massing 30,000 men (10,000 being left in Vicksburgh as sufficient garrison) behind such positions would have delayed, if not repulsed Grant. Delay even of a few days was of vital importance, for Johnston would have been enabled to come up with reinforcements, and the stores from Jackson and the contiguous country could have been thrown into Vicksburgh. Instead, however, of this, it seems that Pemberton weakened his army by detachments from it to impede the enemy's advance, which, of course, were instantly overwhelmed and scattered through the country. Jackson fell with all its stores, which could not be removed or destroyed by us, and finally Pemberton had to meet Grant with an army weakened, as before stated, and suffering a disastrous defeat with heavy loss of prisoners and guns, fled into Vicksburgh. Then questions naturally arise—why was so important a point as Grand Gulf not fortified in the long period of his command? Why deferred until the approach of the enemy made unmounted guns and munitions an easy prey? Why was Vicksburgh caught with insufficient supplies? Grant's object was known months before. The contiguous (to say nothing of the stores lost at Jackson) country abounded in supplies. Why not six months instead of forty days' rations? And why, above all, as Pemberton must have known the condition of its commissariat, did he crowd fully 20,000 men into it, in excess of its wants for defence, to consume its scanty supplies, or become food for powder and disease? The impregnable character of the works went for naught, and Grant, who had evidently penetrated Pemberton's want of providence, made the issue rest on hunger instead of assault. Hence, we find but one general assault, and the endurance rather than the bravery of the garrison taxed. When defeated, he should have retreated on the open country, for the above and other reasons, for it is now absolutely certain that by not doing so he not only destroyed all hope of rescue from Johnston, but also precipitated the fall of Vicksburgh by the superserviceable troops he threw into it. The Government had thought Pemberton's force sufficient, and hence Johnston was sent, with no force of his own, beyond 2,000 or 3,000 men, but to take charge of Pemberton's army in consequence of the alarm Government at the last moment began to feel about his imputed unpopularity and incompetency. To create a new army of 25,000 men, from an exhausted country, and weak as well as distant points—upon the spur of the occasion, was even more than could be expected; but to dash them, mostly militia, on Grant's 90,000, intrenched front and rear, and with a river in front, would have argued mere recklessness. Upon these facts the judgment of the country must rest, whether this *first* display of quality in the field, coupled with his counsels at Charleston, sustain or not his fitness, and the persistence of the President in maintaining him at so important a point. That Pemberton is brave and loyal enough, there is no doubt; but that is no more than may be said of every officer and man who shared the siege. Something more is required of a General than mere bravery and loyalty, the absence of which would be a reproach—their presence a matter of course. No man would think of complimenting another because he had a nose to his face; while, without one, he might be thought below the ordinary standard of humanity. A hasty public opinion was, at first, disposed to superadd to his generally-asserted incompetency the want of good faith and courage; but this was idle, for few men are so recreant to position and interest. And now some of the same hasty sort seem to be so gratified that he did not actually betray the fortress, or take to one of its caves with the women and children, that they are disposed to condole the disaster because it was not more flagrant by being spiced with these additions. But such will not be the sober verdict of the country. There are some blunders which amount to crimes, and in the gravity of their consequences do not admit of that atonement which merely exposes their author to the perils and privations into which his want of qualification has constrained others. In conclusion, I observe around me an impatience, mingled with subdued resentment, which forbids, unless at the expense of a counter-revolution, the continuance of Mr. Davis' education of military *protégés* at the probable sacrifice of the life and resources, as well as the cause of the country. Our military friend, whose letters and general information enable him to speak with authority on such matters, has given me many of the facts in this letter. They agree in the main with the intelligent opinion hereabouts.

I have to urge on your attention the matter of which I wrote you last, and our friend D. will be able to strengthen it by many new facts. The mails are so out of joint, and the enemy such frequent visitors of our lines of communication, that I intrust this to our mutual friend C., who will pass near your post-office, and will mail it. With usual signature, I am, with your address, most cordially and truly yours,

MOTLTRIE.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Match on Fashion Course—Gen. Butler against Dutchman's Time.

Yesterday, Aug. 1, 1863, the black gelding *Gen. Butler* (so famous for fast time in his trotting matches against the celebrated stallion *George M. Patchen*) trotted his match against time on the Fashion Course; his owner backing him to trot three miles in harness in less than 7 minutes 32½ seconds, that time having been made, under the saddle, by the famous trotting horse *Dutchman*, on the 1st of August, 1839, just twenty-four years ago. The match was made by *Butler's* owner, who took the odds of two to one—or $500 to $250—that *Butler* would not beat 7 minutes 32½ seconds; Mr. Horace F. Jones being the backer of time against the horse.

The result of the race may be briefly summed up in a few words, as follows: *Butler* was driven by Dan. Mace. The first mile was done in 2:29½, without a break; in the second mile he broke before and after he passed the ¼ pole, but caught each time very quickly, and finished the two miles in 5m. 00s.; in the third mile he broke very badly on the back stretch, and twice again between the half and three-quarter poles, (the effect of which can be seen in the time-table at those points,) and made the mile in 2:34, thus losing the race by 1½ seconds and a fraction, and not equaling *Flora Temple's* performance of the same distance by ¾ second. For the first 2¼ miles, *Butler* was accompanied by a running horse under saddle, and at the last ¼ mile *Butler* had another horse and rider for company to hurry him up; but all would not do; some thought that Mace went the first mile too fast, and beat himself.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Pleasure Grounds, Aug. 1, 1863. Match—Horace F. Jones bets $500 that *Gen. Butler*, in harness, will not beat *Dutchman's* time three miles, under saddle, in 7:32½; owner backs *Butler* for $250 that he will do it within 7:32½.

	Time of 1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First mile	37s.	36½s.	38s.	38s.	2:29½
Second mile	37¼	36¼	37¼	39¾	2:30½
Third mile	37½	39½	38	39	2:34
Total					7:34

The News Packages by the Morning Star.—We are greatly indebted to Westcott's Express for the promptly delivery of our newspaper files from New-Orleans, brought by the steamship *Morning Star*, which run ashore at Long Branch.

Robbery of Gold.—A bag containing $600 in gold was stolen yesterday morning from the window of the broker's office, William and Exchange Place. The thief raised the sash, grabbed it, and made good his escape.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines supplied from office No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st., New-York, by J. T. ELLIS. Silk, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., for Sewing-Machines. Operators and Machines sent out by the day or week. Family Sewing. Machines repaired and to let.

Rheumatisms, Paralysis, and Numbness of the limbs are relieved and cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Bath, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. (Near the Cooper Union.) Open daily to both ladies and gentlemen, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

Funeral.—The members of City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to appear at the Lodge Room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., this day, (Sunday,) Aug. 2, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Lieut. William Logan Herbert, who fell in defence of the Union, at the memorable battle of Gettysburgh.

By order, A. GERSHON, W. M.
Lionel Jacobs, Secretary.

Boyd.—In Aldie, Horatio Henry Boyd, in the 30th year of his age.

Fosdick.—On Friday July 31, of wounds received in the attack on Port Hudson, Sergt. Alexander S. Fosdick, of the 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves.)

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock.

Harriott.—In Tarrytown, on Friday, July 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abel Price, Jane, relict of the late John Harriott, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, this (Sunday) afternoon, Aug. 2, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The steamboat *Broadway* leaves the foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

Macfarland.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, Thomas M. Macfarland, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Columbian Lodge, No. 1, of Odd Fellows, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Anthon Memorial Church, in 48th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Patranoska.—On Friday, July 31, of congestion of the brain, Francis Patranoska, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Aug. 2, from his late residence, No. 102 Greene st.

Pratt.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, Charlotte Corre Pratt, daughter of the late Jacob and Charlotte Pratt, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and the Bowery, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Smith.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 23, from wounds received before Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut.-Col Abel Smith, Jr., 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves,) aged 24 years and 6 months.

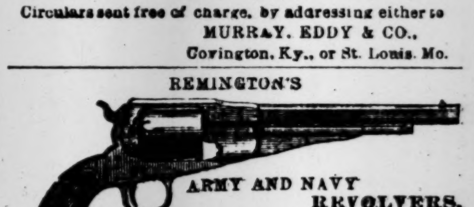
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 209 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Winthrop.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 1, Georgiana, wife of Thomas Charles Winthrop, and daughter of the late John Kane.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 409.—Aug 1, 1863.
35, 20, 5, 65, 2, 39, 71, 18, 46, 42, 38, 17, 51.
Kentucky, Class 410.—Aug. 1, 1863.
1, 37, 65, 38, 70, 30, 68, 71, 25, 64, 26, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

WALLACK'S.
This elegant and popular establishment will open
On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1863,
With a beautiful play of absorbing interest, entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST!
In order to give effect to this extraordinary play, and regardless of outlay, arrangements have been made to introduce the
ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSION
adapted from the invention of H. Dircks, Esq., by Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institution, London, known as
THE GHOST!
A MARVELOUS SPECTRE, PRODUCED BY COSTLY SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,
which has puzzled, astonished and delighted all
LONDON AND PARIS!
A STRANGE AND INDESCRIBABLE ILLUSION,
totally different from and surpassing any other stage effect ever produced.
MR. AND MRS. WATKINS
have been engaged, and will make their first appearance since their return from Europe, supported by a company of
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES.
Box office open on Monday, 3d instant.

Headquarters Twenty-second National Guard, S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

General Orders, No. —.—The Command will assemble on MONDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Regimental Headquarters, for the purpose of receiving the payment due from the United States. By order

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Col. Commanding.
Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

CHOICE ARTICLES.—OSBORN'S PURE Juice Port, Guinness' Dublin Stout, Extra Bourbon Whisky, Meder's Swan Gin, bottled in Schiedam, and old Cognac Brandy, all warranted pure as imported. Also, a very choice lot of Spanish Olives, just received.
GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer,
Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—33d-st., corner of 4th-av.—Rev. M. E. Willing, Rector. The Rector expects to leave for Gettysburgh on Tuesday next, to administer to the wounded and dying soldiers, and will preach and take up a collection for the Christian Commission on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. Parker will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. K. Wardle, pastor, will preach to the young at 3 o'clock, P. M. Union thanksgiving services on THURSDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Parker. Love feast on FRIDAY EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. MR. LORD will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening Rev. R. H. [illegible], at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ALBANS' CHURCH—FIFTIETH-STREET, near Lexington-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 9½ and 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Services on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, (National Thanksgiving Day) at 10½ o'clock. This church will remain open throughout the year. Seats all free. Rev. Wm A. W. Maybin, Rector.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at same place.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL DELIVER A lecture to young ladies, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. On the National Thanksgiving Day he will preach a sermon suited to the occasion, in the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor elect, the Rev. A. Mc[illegible], at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. Seats free. Next Sabbath evening—Monthly Concert for seamen, with facts and addresses.

REV. D. [illegible] BELL WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, in the Church in [illegible]th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at [illegible] P. M. He will continue those interesting sermons on the *Creation of the World*.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near 7th-av., Rev. F. [illegible] Clark, Pastor. Services in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Davidson.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; Rev. Dr. [illegible] MORNING, and Rev. W. H. Cook in the AFTERNOON. Services, 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Prince and Marion sts. Sermon by the Pastor, (Rev. H. H. Garnet,) at 10½ o'clock. At 3 P. M. there will be a Christian Union Meeting; addresses by Mr. Vincent Colyer and several colored ministers.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—REV. CHAS. NEWMAN, late of [illegible], Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, August [illegible], at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school meets at 9 A. M. Bible-class meeting in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

THE MESSENGER OF THE [illegible] dispensation will preach the Kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. [illegible] Bowery. Seats free. Those who love Christ and long for his appearing are specially invited.

BAPTISM—AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORner Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach in the morning upon *Going Forward*, and in the evening upon *Christ's Prayer on the Cross*.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Usual children's services, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching in this house on SUNDAY by Rev. J. P. G[illegible], of Norwich, Conn. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID MORRIS WILL PREACH in the 55th-st. Baptist Church, between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOK [illegible] WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Aug. 2. He will be absent the following Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. This church will remain open during the month of August. Hours of service on Sundays, 10½ A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Seelye (late of Albany) is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ and at 4 o'clock.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., in the basement, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the Church. Address SEXTON, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av., corner 37th-st.) Revs. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box [illegible] Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—THE Choral Harp Duet," "God Save the Nation," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "Our God is Marching On," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "There's a Beautiful World," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Where Liberty Dwells is My Country." Price 5 cents single; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free. Also, "The New Patriotic Song Book," price 15 cents; and the "Harp of Freedom," price [illegible] cents. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

S. T.—1860—X.
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GETTYSBURGH.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEING called to Gettysburgh and vicinity for the recovery of some bodies, those having lost friends in that vicinity, will find this a good opportunity to recover the same. For further information, apply at No. 136 Spring-st. J. WINTERBOTTOM, Undertaker.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER SIX.

Although Brooklyn escaped scenes similar to those which disgraced and horrified New-York, it was evident that the material was there to create them, and nothing but the firm front of

INSPECTOR JOHN S. FOLK,

cordially seconded by his command and the military and civil authorities, prevented outbreaks. He received a dispatch at 10½ o'clock Monday from headquarters here, directing him to call in his reserve, and to hold them in immediate readiness. They were on drill at Fort Green, at the time, and forthwith he ordered them to their respective precincts.

At 5 o'clock P. M. a dispatch was received from Commissioner Bergen to send his whole force to New-York, if, in the Inspector's opinion, it would be safe for them to leave Brooklyn. He did think it was safe; and as soon thereafter as headquarters could be reached, reported himself at Mulberry-street, with upward of 200 men. On consultation with Commissioners Acton and Bergen, it was thought best for him and his command to return to Brooklyn, to be ready for any emergency that might arise there. Before leaving, and about 8 P. M., word came of the renewed attack on the *Tribune* buildings, and Inspector Folk was ordered to join his force to that of Inspector Carpenter, accompany him as far as the *Tribune* buildings, and render what aid was required in dispersing the mob thereabouts. On reaching the Park the mob—an account of whose flight from Printing House-square, and reception in the Park by Mr. Carpenter's command, has been given—was severely dealt with by Inspector Folk and his command, who, being on the left, had the last handling of the refugees, and they made havoc, strewing the ground with them, right and left. Inspector Folk escaped a huge club by an adroit dodge and laid the party wielding it low only to meet another flying attack, which he met, evaded and similarly ended. This duty over, and with cheers from Inspector Carpenter's force, Mr. Folk at once took up the march for Brooklyn. Reaching Fulton Ferry, he heard that but a short time before two negroes had been killed on the docks near by. Halting his command and taking a squad, he made inspection of the vicinity, finding on a schooner two negroes, one with his head terribly cut and his arm broken, the other only suffering from bodily fears. Inspector Folk at once took measures to send the poor fellow most injured to the Hospital. He tried to hire two hacks, offering the drivers to pay what they wanted, and to send a guard of police with them. One was unwilling to bloody his carriage, and drove hastily away; the other "had a call," and as rapidly followed. An omnibus at the ferry was then hailed, but the driver represented that it might endanger his life and the life of his passengers. The Inspector, seeing some justice in this, essayed elsewhere, and secured a fish wagon. The wounded man was placed on a mattrass, put into it and sent off, under sufficient guard, to the hospital. This done the force returned to Brooklyn, and reaching there was dismissed to the several Precincts, with directions to hold themselves in readiness on a moment's notice.

From that time until Wednesday night nothing occurred of a serious character. So well had Inspector Folk instructed his forces, and so efficiently had they obeyed, that the slightest lawless gatherings were met and dispersed by the different Precinct Police, and no opportunity for any demonstration afforded.

At about 11½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the elevators in the basin were fired, and to them at once Inspector Folk and his command hastened. Meeting an immense crowd of citizens and firemen near the scene, the latter opened as they came on the double quick and gave them cheer on cheer as they hurried through. On reaching the immediate vicinity of the fire, they were greeted with groans and hisses, but with no violence.

The incendiaries, who were a gang of laborers, having escaped or mingled with the crowd, there was nothing for the force to do. Inspector Folk remained with them in the vicinity, however, until 3 A. M. of the next morning, when they were dismissed to their several Precincts.

On Thursday and Friday the force was kept in constant readiness, but their services were not needed, and on the latter day they were dismissed to their usual duties.

It is well known that Inspector Folk is a man of lion heart, never knowing what fear is; fertile in emergencies, and always in the advance where there is danger. His long experience as Chief of Police, and subsequently as Inspector, together with the characteristics mentioned, secured for him the confidence of "all Brooklyn," and the military and civic authorities were at his disposal. There was great trepidation in Brooklyn when he left and feeling of security when he returned. His Headquarters were at the City Hall, and from the Sheriff, Mayor, and Military authorities, he was tendered all the coöperation he could desire. His force, Capt. Powers, of the Forty fourth Precinct, and a most valuable officer, being in command under him, were faithful, willing and constant to a man; he cannot designate one who failed in the entire and cheerful discharge of duty.

To Inspector Folk's excellent disposition of the small force at his command, to the prestige that his determined character had won, and his constant vigilance, Brooklyn owes her immunity from burning, sacking, pillage, and carnage, such as characterized its neighbor across the water.

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

Courage of a Farmer—One Cut Nigh to Death.

ARREST OF ALL THE PARTIES.

For some months past the town of Rye, Westchester County, has been infested with burglars, and to such an extent that a Vigilance Committee had been organized, under the charge of Mr. Titus, one of the most prominent citizens. The services of Detectives Slowey and Tiernan, of the Metropolitan Police, were called into requisition, and they had been up there repeatedly, and indefatigable in working up the case. Eight or ten burglaries had been committed in the town, and one night the gang entered the house of Mr. Kingsland. Going up stairs, and attempting to enter his room, a spring bell gave the alarm; Mr. Kingsland and a man in his employ rushed from their beds, and gave the burglars pursuit, but they fled down stairs and escaped; it was subsequently discovered that two dogs in the basement had been chloroformed and then taken out and their brains dashed out against a tree; the Detectives being subsequently called to the house, ascertained by the footmarks in the soil, that one of the villains had a very small and peculiarly shaped foot, and the other a very large one. This discovery was of advantage in identifying the burglars, as portions of those who were subsequently arrested for entering, on last Wednesday morning, the dwelling of Mr. William Purdy, a well known and wealthy farmer of that town.

Mr. Purdy was awakened about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning by a noise in an adjoining room; seizing his pistol, he hastened there and discovered two men; an immediate attack was made by him, and in the course of the struggle ensuing an effort was made to wrench his pistol from him, during which it exploded, unfortunately doing no harm to the thieves. One of the rascals was armed with a jimmy and a chisel; the other with a carving knife taken from a room below. In the struggle Mr. Purdy succeeded in securing the knife, with which he did great execution, cutting one of the burglars terribly, and compelling a speedy retreat. Following them out of the house, he saw that accomplices were in the road, who at once fled on being joined by one of those driven from the house.

Mr. Purdy made a search for the other and soon found him lying in the barn, bleeding profusely from several stabs which Mr. Purdy had inflicted with the recovered knife, in all five stabs, in thigh, chest and side, each, where it fearfully told. Mr. Purdy was cut in the head, face and hands by the burglars, but not seriously. The fellow in the barn was utterly powerless and fast bleeding to death. He was left there, but surgical aid furnished him as soon as possible. Early on Thursday Headquarters were notified and Detective Slowey went up, recognizing the wounded man as an old burglar, named George Smith *alias* Henson, a notorious, desperate villain, who two or three years since was shot while attempting a burglary at Bordentown, New-Jersey. Getting what points he required as to the other parties, Detective Slowey returned to New-York, and, in conjunction with Detective Tiernan, proceeded to work up the case, speedily discovering that the headquarters of the party were in the Five Points, and on Thursday these two officers arrested, at No. 148 Leonard-street, two noted villains, Louis Brown and Charles Bessell, taking them to White Plains. Brown was identified by Mr. Purdy, but, unable to identify Bessell, he was released. The officers returned to this City with their prisoner, and then set about getting the Captain of the party. The efforts were successful, Detective Slowey, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, arresting him as he was leaving a crib in Park-street, where burglars and thieves most do congregate, known as Miller's liquor store. He made a show of resistance, but the decision of Detective Slowey soon reduced him to submission. His name is William Hill *alias* Joseph Grimes. He has been out of State Prison but six months, having been sent for burglaries in Westchester County, and is thoroughly a villainous thief and scoundrel. Detective Slowey took him to White Plains yesterday afternoon, where evidence against him was conclusive and he was committed.

The burglar so badly cut by Mr. Purdy has the chances of living all against him. He some three or four years since was in Mr. P.'s employ, knew all about the house and the money and other valuables kept there. The party first attempted to tear away the stone work around the basement, and enter by the cellar; failing in this they jimmied open the door. For one day and night before their disastrous adventure they laid in a barn adjoining Mr. Purdy's premises; the design of pillage being interrupted from divers causes.

Mr. Purdy is a man of some fifty years of age, and he evinced remarkable courage in the defence of his premises. His fight was a terrible one, and his escape wonderful. To Detectives Slowey and Tiernan the residents of the town award, and justly, the greatest praise for the efforts made and the sagacity displayed in arresting the gang which so long has kept them in a state of uneasiness. All the burglars are German, and compose a portion of a well-organized and desperate party.

Judge McCunn and the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

THE SUPREME COURT DENY HIS AUTHORITY TO ISSUE THEM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, as in the Times it has been stated they would do, that the City Judge has no power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. This decision, it is understood, was unanimous, and it was in anticipation of it that the Warden of the City Prisons, during the last week, refused to respond to the writs of Judge McCunn, and the Sheriff refused to serve attachments for contempt. They took this position under the highest legal advice, and by their action have probably presented a general jail-delivery of the rioters and thieves, thus far arrested. It is estimated that Judge McCunn has issued during the last year not less than 2,500 writs of *habeas corpus*—probably three times as many as have been issued by all the other Judges in the State. Every one of the parties who have been released by the City Judge, by means of the *habeas corpus*, is liable to rearrest, and the authorities will take prompt measures to secure them. Provost-Marshal Nugent intends to take into custody, whenever found, all discharged soldiers and others who have obtained their release on proceedings had by *habeas corpus* before Judge McCunn.

The decision is one which will give our citizens a renewed sense of security. It effectually estops a wholesale loosening of criminals of all degree upon them, and restricts the exercise of a power potent for good or evil to those who will not abuse it.

Inquest in the Case of William Williams.

An inquest was held by Coroner Naumann at the Sixth Ward Station-house, yesterday, in the case of the negro Williams, alleged to have been murdered by the mob, an account of which appeared in the Times of Saturday. The testimony in the case was very voluminous, and is as follows:

John F. Dickson, sworn—Am captain of the Twenty eighth Precinct, Metropolitan Police; between 5 and 6 in the morning of the 14th ult., a citizen came to my station-house, No. 550 Greenwich street, stating that the mob were beating a negro; I took a section of men and went to the spot, and found the negro in Leroy-street about 100 feet from Washington; found the negro lying on the sidewalk, with his head toward the curb-stone; near him was a stone weighing nearly 20 pounds, the negro was bent up and seemed in intense pain; by the side of deceased was a small bag containing clothing; the stone appeared to be a piece of a flag; deceased tried to speak, but was unable to make himself understood until he reached the City Hospital, whither the Police force took him; when there, he said that his name was William or Williams; left the deceased at the City Hospital in care of the physicians; there was no crowd near the spot where we found the negro; there were several firemen near, and they seemed willing to assist the Police; there was blood on the sidewalk, and deceased was covered with blood; heard that deceased was employed on the United States steamer *Belvidere*; but that ship having sailed, I have been unable to learn anything positive concerning him; my men have, since the riots, been constantly searching for rioters, with a good degree of success; we now have two prisoners that have not, as yet, been taken before any Court.

William Groat, sworn.—Am Sergeant of Police at the Twenty-eighth Precinct; went, on the morning of the 14th ult., with Capt. Dickson and a platoon of men to Leroy-street, and there saw deceased and the stone lying near him; saw much blood on the stone; did not take the stone away; the negro lay in a pool of blood, and seemed to have been beaten with a stone on the spot where he lay; the stone appeared like the blocks used in a Russ pavement. The Sergeant gave other testimony, not unlike that of Capt. Dickson above.

John Patton, of No. 131 Leroy-street, sworn: On the morning of the 14th ult. I was in Leroy-street, passing my door; heard a cry and the words, "Go into him! Let him have it!" think I saw three persons chasing the negro, but I cannot swear this, since I, being shocked, fled; three persons, who had beaten and kicked deceased, ran past me as I approached the scene; they seemed to be laboring men; but cannot identify the prisoner as one of the number; one of the men had a blue shirt, dark pants and red shirt; he had sandy whiskers; another had a blue overall shirt; wore whiskers, but cannot swear concerning their color; cannot describe the short man; when I ran into my house the three ruffians were beating the negro; I did not see the stone used; about half an hour after the beating I went to the spot and saw the negro lying where he had been beaten; he was then alive; I saw near no person whom I knew or could identify.

Mr. Patton gives testimony not unlike that of Capt. Dickson, concerning the stone with which the ruffian miscreants smashed the skull of deceased.

Stephen Miller, of West-street, corner of Leroy, sworn: Am a dealer in liquors; at about six o'clock in the morning of the second day of the riots, a person called me, saying there was something occurring on the sidewalk; this man's name is John Gallager; I left my back room and went to my door, whence I saw on the opposite sidewalk what appeared to be a man's legs; a coal-cart obstructed my view; a man was kicking at the legs; a man approached and spoke to the man that had been kicking, when the latter said, in a loud tone, "If you don't leave I'll give you something;" the man who had been kicking then left, going toward Washington-street, and the other man went toward West-street, but returned to the body, pulled off his coat, and shouted to persons who were approaching in Leroy-street; this man then picked up what appeared to be a piece of flag-stone, and raising it, cast it, as I should judge, on the head of deceased; the man stood four or five seconds over the body; I went back into my store; I have seen this man drinking in my place; think he was called Jack, and belonged on board the *Belvidere*; cannot identify either of the prisoners; I could identify the man called Jack, were I again to see him; the persons to whom he shouted were mainly children; one of the number was William Maher, of Washington and Leroy streets.

John Small, of No. 54 Clarkson-street, sworn: Went to my stable shortly before seven o'clock on the morning of July 14; the stable was in Washington-street, about forty feet from Leroy; while at my stable door I heard a man who was approaching shouting "Nagur;" this man, whom I never saw before, ran down the west side of Washington-street, and then returning, confronted me, and warned me not to employ negroes on my trucks; this man was much excited, had been drinking, and the front of his pantaloons was bespattered with blood; my impression is that he was a laborer, with sandy hair, red shirt and black pants; cannot describe hat; think he was about five feet eight; cannot swear that he is now before the Jury, although one of the prisoners closely resembles him. This person gave his name as Edward Canfield.

To a Juror—This man (Edward Canfield) has the appearance of the person who approached me and warned me to employ no negroes, but I cannot swear that he is the man.

James Best, of No. 135 Leroy-street, sworn: On the second day of the riot, at about half-past six o'clock in the morning, I went down to the northeast corner of Washington and Leroy streets, and there saw the colored man, with his face terribly cut, lying on the sidewalk; saw a paving-stone, such as might have been taken from the street; saw several persons standing on corners and at their own thresholds; two or more of the present witnesses were of this number; the colored man was yet alive. [The further testimony of this witness in no respect conflicts with that of Capt. Dickson.]

Edward Ray, of No. 133 Leroy-street, sworn: On the morning of the 14th of July I was standing at the intersection of Washington and Leroy streets; a colored man asked me where he might find a grocery; a man named Edward Canfield approached from Jones' liquor store, opposite, and demanded what he wanted; the colored man replied that he desired to find a grocery; thereupon, without further words, Canfield struck and knocked the negro to the pavement; then kicked him and jumped upon him; then, with his boots, gouged out the negro's eyes. [This witness identified James Lamb as the man who cast a paving-stone at deceased. He also testified that subsequent to the kicking by Canfield and the throwing of the stone by Lamb, a third man ran up with a bowie-knife and attempted to stab the deceased. The witness swears that Lamb then said he would like to kill some "white niggers." The witness, who is only ten years of age, gave his testimony with great clearness and seeming truthfulness. His testimony, which is corroborative of that of other witnesses, produced a deep impression.]

Emma Flandreau, of No. 133 Leroy-street, sworn: On the morning of July 14, at about six and a half o'clock, my cousin called me to the window, and I saw the deceased, who was attempting to rise, when a man knocked him down and kicked him; there were several persons present there, three of whom I particularly recognized; a fourth man crossed the street, and, joining the trio, kicked the deceased; this man I recognize as Michael Canfield, now present; he lives in the house where I reside; a man with black whiskers came from the direction of Jones' liquor-store, and, pulling off his coat, seized a paving-stone, raised it as high as his head, and let it fall with full force upon the colored man's breast; he then jumped upon the deceased; I recognize that man as Lamb, the prisoner, now present; Canfield, subsequent to the attack upon the deceased, went from the spot with his hands covered with blood, and entered Jones' liquor-store; he had evidently been drinking; I saw the body taken away by the police; at the time of the attack there were many small boys on the street corners witnessing the transaction; witness noticed the boisterous and unseemly conduct of a woman, who is believed to be the wife of one of the ruffians who committed the murder; but this woman is believed to have been guilty of nothing beyond close sympathy with the murderers.

Daniel Greenleaf, of No. 332 Bleecker-street, milkman, was serving a customer about half a block from the scene of the murder; saw the attack upon the colored man, and saw him knocked down; there were three persons in the attacking party; he appeared to fall helpless on the first blow that I saw; one of the ruffians drew a knife and tried to stab deceased; another ran to a coal-yard near by, whence he took a large stone, which he threw as has been stated by other witnesses; cannot positively swear that either of the three prisoners now present was engaged in the attack.

[At 1½ o'clock the jury adjourned for dinner.]

Caleb Lawrence, carman, of No. 74 Morton-street, sworn—While at my stable, in Washington-street, next door above Morton-street, I heard some children say that a colored man was being murdered in Leroy-street; subsequently, on going down the street, I saw the body of the colored man and near it a man, who picked up a stone and threw it upon the body; this action was thrice repeated; the assailant was John McAllister, whom I now positively identify. [The hour of the day and several circumstances are already stated by this witness, precisely as they are given by others.]

Margaret Hermes, of No. 133 Leroy-street, makes oath to precisely the same facts that are revealed by Miss Flandreau.

At about 3 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and after brief consultation they rendered their verdict, that the unknown colored man "came to his death by violence at the hands of Edward Canfield, James Lamb and John McAllister, on the morning of the fourteenth day of July, 1863, in Leroy-street, near Washington-street."

The jury were then discharged with the thanks of the Coroner.

In answer to the usual questions, John McAllister, through advice of his counsel, Edward Nesbit, Esq., entered a simple plea of "not guilty." McAllister is a native of Ireland, 37 years of age and was employed in a sugar house.

James Lamb is a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, a laborer, and resides at No. 135 Leroy-street, and says that on the morning of the 14th ult., at the time of the tragedy he was abed.

Edward Canfield, aged 28 years, is also a native of Ireland, and a laborer, resident in Leroy-street. He states that he is wholly innocent, and that the case is one which has been trumped up by persons who hold malice against him.

In behalf of John McAllister, Mr. Edward Nesbit asked that bail be accepted in the sum of from $5,000 to $10,000. Mr. Nesbit said that the prisoner had friends present in the Station-house, who were ready to give bail in any amount. Coroner Naumann holds the motion under advisement until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Canfield and Lamb were committed, and all but one of the witnesses, who are persons of respectability, were discharged on their own recognizances.

Mr. Lawrence, who was the principal witness against McAllister, was placed under the protection of the Police, he having been threatened with violence if he gave evidence against McAllister. One ruffian went so far as to offer him a threat just as he was about to testify, but he was at once expelled from the Station-house by Capt. Jourdan.

A Reminiscence.

A MOB IN NEW-YORK IN THE LAST CENTURY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* revives this reminiscence:

"While waiting for the third installment of the account of riots across the water, by your correspondent 'Sigma,' I send you an account of what was called the 'Doctors' Mob' in New-York, compiled from an address before the St. Nicholas Society of that City, by Hon. Wm. A. Duer. It took place during the latter part of the last century. The riot was provoked by the reckless and wanton impudence of some young surgeons at the hospital, who, from one of the upper windows, exhibited the dissected arm of a *subject* to some boys who were at play on the green below. One of them whose curiosity was thus excited, mounted upon a ladder used for some repairs, and as he reached the window, was told by one of the doctors to look at his 'mother's arm.' It happened unfortunately that the boy's mother had recently died, and the horror which had now taken the place of his curiosity, induced him to run to his father, who was at work as a mason at a building in Broadway, with the information of what he had seen and heard.

Upon receiving the intelligence, the father repaired to the wife's grave, and upon opening it found that the body had been removed. He returned forthwith to the place where he had been at work and informed his fellow-laborers of the circumstances. Their indignation and horror at the revelation were nearly equal to his own. Armed with the tools of their trade, they marched in a body to the hospital, gathering recruits by the way, in number amounting to a formidable mob. The doctors, in the meantime, had taken the alarm and decamped. The theatre of their operations, however, was ransacked, and several subjects, in various states of mutilation, were discovered. Driven to frenzy by the spectacle, the mob issued forth in pursuit of the doctors, who, had they fallen into the hands of the enraged multitude, would speedily have been made "subjects" of themselves. They had the good fortune, however, to elude the search, though some of them escaped by the breadth of a hair.

The obnoxious Dr. Hicks fled in the first instance to Dr. Cochran's, nearly opposite Trinity Church relying for protection upon the general respect in which Dr. Cochran was held, and that from his having relinquished practice, his house would escape search. But the mob had an intimation of Hick's retreat, and searched the house from cellar to garret, without success. They even opened the scuttle and looked out upon the roof, without perceiving the Doctor, who lay "perdue" behind the chimney of the next house, suffering probably under a more violent sudorifice than he ever ventured to administer to a patient. The physicians took refuge in the jail, and the militia were ordered out to protect them and to quell the riot. This was not effected without a specimen of civil war in the streets, which, had the mob been acquainted with the modern art of constructing barricades, might have proved more serious and of longer continuance. As it was, it lasted for three or four days, during which the City may be said to have been in a state of siege.

Never shall I forget the charge I saw made upon a body of the rioters by Stake's light horse. From our residence, opposite St. Paul's, I first perceived the troop as it debouched from Fair (now Fulton) street, and attacked the masses collected at the entrance of the "Fields," whence they soon scattered, some of them retreating into the churchyard, driven sword-in-hand through the portico by the troopers striking right and left with the back of their sabres. The rioters had received a temporary check, but were by no means subdued. Apprised of the retreat of the Doctors, they rallied and advanced to attack the jail; but the militia arrived there before them, and were drawn up to defend it, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets.

The Governor, the Mayor, the Recorder, and other City magistrates, were also on the ground, with many of the principal citizens, who repaired to the assistance of the civil authorities. Some of them were severely wounded by missiles from the mob. Mr. Jay received a serious wound in the head. The Baron De Steuben was struck by a stone, which knocked him down, inflicted a flesh wound upon his forehead, and wrought a sudden change in the compassionate feelings he had previously entertained toward the mob. At the moment of receiving it, he was earnestly remonstrating with the Governor against ordering the militia to fire on the people; but, as soon as he was struck, the Baron's benevolence deserted him, and as he fell he lustily cried out, '*Fire, Governor, fire!*' B."

More Arrests for Alleged Riotous Conduct.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

Detective Eustase made the arrest, on Friday night, of a man named James Whitter, who is complained of Mr. England, City Editor of the *Tribune*, as a leader of the mob who attacked the *Tribune* buildings. The prisoner was taken into custody, and brought up at Jefferson Market Court. He was identified by Mr. England and Mr. Jenny, another *attaché* of the *Tribune*, and was seen to lead the mob on to the attack three several times. There were several other witnesses who identified him. The prisoner is a Marylander by birth, and has been employed at Christadoro's barber-establishment. He had about him when arrested some Confederate money, and some scraps of Southern poetry. He denies having been present during the attack upon the *Tribune* office, and says he was at work all day Monday and Tuesday. He was held to answer to the charge by Justice Kelley at Jefferson Market Court.

Officers Jay, Forshay and Jones made the arrest yesterday of three boys, named Richard L. Stage, Garnett Hill and Egbert Cox, charged with riotous conduct in attacking several houses occupied by negro families in Cornelius-street. Several highly-respectable citizens appeared against them, and they were thoroughly identified. They were committed in default of $500 bail each.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Ellison, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Andrew Kelly, a very respectable appearing Irishman, living at No. 333 West Thirty-sixth-street, who stands charged with being a rioter and inciting the mob to attack the house of Mr. John Green, Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-streets, on Tuesday, the 14th ult. Mr. Andrew Cox, of No. 339 West Thirty-sixth-street, states that he saw Kelly inciting the mob to burn down the house of Mr. Green, but although the premises were not consigned to the flames, they were sacked, and all the valuables carried away. It is further alleged that the prisoner was heard to use inflammatory language to the mob, and urge them to fire the "English Abolitionist's house." Several persons appeared and gave the prisoner a good character, and seemed much surprised that he should be arrested for rioting.

Justice Kelly held the accused to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

The Eighteenth Ward Police yesterday arrested one Thomas Brennan, an Irish grocer, who stands charged with having been engaged in the late riots. One of the complainant's against the prisoner is Mr. P. R. Jourdan, of No. 308 First-avenue. It is charged that during the riots on the east side of the City, the prisoner fired on the Police and Military. He was held for examination before Justice Kelly.

A Texas Refugee—A Volunteer in the Riots—His Reward.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Charles Folsom was driven from Galveston, Texas, together with his father and mother, because of their Union sentiments. They returned to this State, the old folks settling in Putnam County, and young Folsom, then twenty-eight years of age, entering in the First New-York mounted riflemen, Col. C. C. Dodge. He served with honor until last May, having been in sixteen battles—among them those at South Mountain, the seven days battles on the Peninsula, Antietam and on the Blackwater. He was wounded on the Blackwater, and in May was allowed his discharge, then being Orderly Sergeant, returning to his family in Putnam County. On Monday evening, hearing of the riot here, he hurried down, repaired to Headquarters, and volunteered his services in any capacity in which he could be useful. He was sworn in as special Policeman and at once, with others, was sent on active duty against the mob, his part being bravely performed throughout. On Thursday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he was sent with a squad of Police to Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, to recover the body of the colored man hung there. A wagon was taken along, which had to be drawn by hand, and while on return with the body the wheels became fastened in the railroad track; in endeavoring to release them Folsom had his right hand and wrist badly broken. He made no complaint, but continued his duties manfully till reaching Headquarters, where he was put under care of the surgeon.

So well had he acted that the attention of the Inspectors had been attracted to him, and he was highly complimented. Yesterday the Committee for the relief of those injured while suppressing the riots, gave him one hundred dollars in money, and a suit of clothes costing twenty-nine dollars. Inspector Carpenter also gave him the following:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that Charles Folsom, of Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., came to this City, on the morning of the 14th July, and immediately reported to these headquarters, and volunteered his services as Special Policeman. His services were accepted, and most faithfully did he perform his duty, until Thursday the 16th, when in the discharge of his duty, he had his wrist broken. He is a noble young man, and deserves well of all law-abiding citizens.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Inspector Metropolitan Police.

Funeral of Gen. Strong.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, who fell during the recent attack on Fort Wagner, took place, yesterday, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, on the Fourth-avenue. The body was removed from the residence of the deceased, in Nineteenth-street, to the church, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A large military force was drawn up in front of the church, and extending some distance up and down the avenue, through which the corpse was borne. Great numbers of spectators also lined the avenue in the neighborhood of the church. As the procession marched into the church the organist played a dirge from Mozart. Among the distinguished military officers present at the funeral were Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, with several members of his Staff; Gen. Canby and Staff, and Maj. Christensen.

The funeral services opened with the singing of the 1,094th hymn of the Methodist compilation, after which, Rev. Dr. Hagany, the Pastor of St. Paul's, read extracts from the 1st Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, touching the resurrection of the body.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Durbin then delivered a discourse upon the life and character of Gen. Strong, which was justly eulogistic of the deceased, and was listened to with great attention. The services closed with the singing of an appropriate hymn and benediction.

The coffin was then removed to the hearse in front of the Church, and the procession for escorting the remains to their last resting-place, formed in the following order—the military being under the command of Col. Hagner:

Section of Police, under command of Sergt. O'Brien, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Band.

The Eighth regiment of regulars, commanded by Capt. Frank

Band of the North Carolina.

Battery C, of the Fifth regular artillery, with two pieces and caissons, commanded by Lieut. Baldwin.

Band of the North Carolina.

Detachment of Marines, commanded by Sergt. Alexander.

Marines.	*Pall Bearers.*	Hearse.	*Pall Bearers.*	Marines.
	Brig.-Gen. Canby,		Brig.-Gen. Ewen,	
	Com. Meade,		Col. P. N. Hagner,	
	Maj. Wainwright,		Capt. Crispin,	
	Capt. Puffer,		Dr. McCormack,	
	Capt. W. W. Harrell,		Col. Frank E. Howe,	
	Ald. J. D. Ottiwell,		Coun'man S. T. Webster.	

Horse of the deceased, led by an Orderly.

Committee on National Affairs, in carriages:

Alderman Farley,	Councilman Joyce,
Alderman Mitchell,	Councilman Webster,
Alderman Henry,	Councilman McConnell,
Alderman Boole,	Councilman Brandon,
Alderman Ottiwell,	Councilman Haviland.

Relatives and Friends, in carriages.

The route of the procession was down Fourth-avenue to Broadway, and thence down Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains were placed in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of an Old Burglar—His Efforts to Escape.—George Smith, an old and well-known burglar, late on Friday afternoon forced open the rear window of premises No. 225 West Forty-eight-street, occupied by Mrs. Eliza Steeplar, during the absence of the latter and commenced a search for plunder. While Smith was sacking the upper rooms, Mrs. Steeplar returned, and having no other means of escape, the thief jumped from a second story window to the yard, and ran off. His movements were discovered by Mrs. S., who gave the alarm, when officers Tierney and Dall, of the Twenty-second Precinct, pursued the fugitive, and at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street he was overtaken and arrested by Officer Tierney. The prisoner was searched, and the officer found in his possession about $30 in money, a quantity of jewelry, and other property which he had stolen from Mrs. Steeplar. He also had a number of skeleton keys, screwdriver and other burglarious implements in his pockets. Justice Kelly committed Smith to the Toombs, in default of $3,000 bail. Especial credit is due to the officers who made the arrest, for so promptly and closely following up this old offender.

Drowning Casualties.—Gale Jacobs, aged 7 years, fell into the dock at Pier No. 47 East River, and was drowned. The body was soon afterward recovered by Mr. John Hudson, a citizen, and delivered over to the parents, who reside at No. 7 Hester-street. A number of boys were at play on the pier foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River, when one named Josiah Empie, 8 years of age, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Deceased lived at No. 122 East Forty-ninth-street. A man named Frederick Ralf, 47 years of age, while at work painting the ship *Emma*, lying at Pier No. 13, North River, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered, and Coroner Collin held an inquest. Deceased lived at No. 147 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, whither his remains were removed for interment.

More of Messrs. Brooks Brothers Goods Recovered.—Officers Hamblin and Irish, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Wm. McCarty, an Irish seaman, living at No. 113 Cherry-street, charged with stealing thirteen coats and six pairs of plants, valued at $125. The goods in question are a portion of those stolen from the store of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-street, on the night of the 14th ult., at the time the mob sacked their premises and stole thousands of dollars worth of clothing. At the time of his arrest the prisoner was attempting to sell the stolen clothing, which was positively identified by Mr. Samuel B. Wkipp, a clerk in the employ of Brooks Brothers. Alderman Fox committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Colored Refugees in Fall River, Mass.—The Fall River (Mass.) *News*, of Friday, says: "During the prevalance of the riot in New-York City, a large number of negroes, fearing for their lives, came in the Fall River boats to this city. They are now divided around as guests of our colored families in different parts of the city. They are exceedingly anxious to go back to their homes, but are yet fearful of running the risk of life and limbs. The humane and charitably disposed may, perhaps, find an opportunity of doing them good in some way, if they will take the trouble of visiting them."

Robbed in His Own Store by Alleged Rioters.—Herman Haiyl, a grocer, doing business at No. 499 Second-avenue, states that on the night of the 15th ult. two men, named John Largan and Thomas Lyons, came into his store and demanded $100, or they would burn down the place. He gave them $25, thinking this would do, but they seized him and took $75 more from his pockets. He lodged complaint against them yesterday, and they were arrested by Capt. Palmer, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and committed for examination.

More Firearms Recovered.—Five more carbines stolen from the armory corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, on the first day of the riot, have been recovered by Officer Keubler, of the Tenth Precinct. The guns were found in possession of the following named persons. One taken from Benjamin Archer, No. 137 Eldridge-street; one taken from John Knipe, No. 50 Orchard-street; two taken from James Hill, No. 154 Ludlow-street; one taken from Thomas Frazier, No. 197 Bowery.

Attempted Burglary.—Officer McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested two parties, named Jas. P. Carroll and John Kilroy, on the charge of removing a shutter from the store of Catharine McCauley, of No. 292 West Twenty-seventh-street, with the intention of committing a burglary. They admitted removing the shutter, but stated they only desired to get a paper of tobacco. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Savage Assault.—Margaret Dwyer and her husband, living at No. 43 Hamilton-street, were assaulted and badly beaten by John Brown, a seaman. Dwyer was unable to leave his bed yesterday to enter a complaint against Brown. The latter was arrested by Officer Huviler, of the Seventh Precinct, and Justice Steers committed him for examination.

Railroad Casualty.—A man, named John McCarty, was run over corner of Charlton and West streets by a small car of the Ninth-avenue line, and one of his legs badly fractured. The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of the Ella Warley.

The Steamer Ella Warley and Cargo vs. The United States.—Nelson, C. J.—This vessel was captured about one hundred miles north of the island Abaco, one of the Bahamas, east of the Gulf Stream, on the 24th of April, 1862, by the war steamer *Santiago De Cuba*, D. B. Ridgley, Commander. The cargo consisted principally of arms, Enfield rifles, Austrian rifled muskets and others, lead, saltpetre, &c.

The *Ella Warley* belongs to E. Addesly, of Nassau, a British subject, and probably the cargo, although this is left in some uncertainty. The vessel had been recently purchased of an American citizen of Charleston, S. C. After running the blockade of Charleston two or three times from that city and Nassau, N. P., she left the latter place in ballast for Havana, where she took in a part of her cargo and returned, completing it at Nassau, and then sailed, according to her papers, for St. Johns, N. B., and was captured some twenty four hours out, as already stated.

The master, A. G. Swasey, states that the vessel was cleared at Nassau for St. Johns, and the cargo consigned to W. B. Wright, of that place, in the same way that previous cargoes had been consigned, when he run the blockade of the port of Charleston.

R. W. Lockwood, the pilot of the *Ella Warley*, states that he cannot say where the vessel was bound after leaving Nassau, and that he don't know where she was bound. He further says, "I never heard, nor asked any question, as to where we were bound. The master, to the best of my knowledge, was the only one who knew *where we were bound*." He further says, "I think the last voyage began at Nassau, N. P., but I con't know where it was to have ended;" and again, "At the time we were taken we were steering our course about north, half west, in order to get into the Gulf Stream, and we were not steering to any particular place;" again, "I don't know whether or not we were bound to that port (Charleston, S. C.) on the voyage during which we were captured." It is remarkable that the pilot should be thus in doubt and uncertainty as to the course of the vessel on her voyage from Nassau, and as to her destination. If her course and destination were for St. Johns, of all persons on board the vessel, he was the most likely to have been advised of it. The uncertainty leads to strong suspicion as to the ostensible voyage. The log-book was mutilated after the capture, or about that time, together with other papers. It is urged that the only part destroyed was that which related to the former voyages in violation of the blockade of Charleston, but the only evidence of this is that of the master, who gave the order to burn the papers. His testimony on this subject is not entitled to full credit.

The whole of the proofs in the case, which I have attentively studied, appears to me to lead to the conclusion that the port of St. Johns, N. B., as on former voyages of the vessel from Nassau, was used simply as a pretext to cover a voyage to Charleston, in violation of the blockade of that port, and that the destination of the vessel was in reality for this port at the time of the capture.

We agree to the decree condemning vessel and cargo.

Fifty-two Bales of Cotton vs. The United States.—Nelson, C. J.—This cotton was captured from on board a flat-boat, at the town of Lamar, at the head of Aranzas Bay, Texas, fastened to the wharf. The flat-boat was not captured, but a schooner, called *Monte Christo*, lying in the same waters, undergoing repairs, and on board of which, as claimed, it was intended to place the cotton, was captured. This vessel was afterward burnt, but the master was brought to New-York, and has been examined *in preparatorio*. The cotton belongs to a citizen and merchant of New-York, who had gone to the South just before the breaking out of the war, to make collection of debts, and was engaged at the time in gathering together the funds realized from these collections, with a view to make his way home. The cotton in question comprised a part of these funds. He was not a resident South, nor engaged in business there. The war found him there temporarily for the purposes above stated.

The property was not enemy's property, nor is it pretended that there was any intention to run the blockade. The officers and Court below seem to have been in some doubt whether the proceedings against the cotton were on the prize or instance side of the Court. It was not on board the vessel captured undergoing repairs, nor to be placed on board, unless after repaired she should prove seaworthy; and, if on board, there is no proof of any intent to run the blockade.

The only pretext for condemnation is, that the property is enemy's property, which I think is not sustained. It appears to me that the claimant used all diligence to collect his effects with a view to leave the hostile country after the breaking out of the war, and is brought fairly within the principle of international law that protects him. Decree below reversed.

An Infant Discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

In the Matter of Godfrey Munch.—On the petition of his mother, Barbara Munch, Godfrey Munch was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was directed to Col. Nugent, Provost-Marshal, in whose custody it was claimed Munch was unlawfully detained. It was further claimed that Munch, though a soldier in the service of the United States, was an infant under the age of twenty-one years when he enlisted, and that he did so without the parental consent.

Col. Nugent made the following return to the writ:

"I return the within writ that I hold within named Godfrey Munch as a deserter from the Fifth regiment, Duryee's Zouaves. JOHN McMANUS,
Aug. 1, 1863. Deputy Provost-Marshal."

The Justice, after hearing all the evidence in the case, made the following decision:

"The above return is the overruled and prisoner, Godfrey Munch, is discharged from custody."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

Norton et al. vs. Edwards.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Mullin, J; dissenting opinion by Clerke, J.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus on relation of Louisa Nash.—The action of and proceedings before the City Judge in this matter reversed and the said Louisa Nash remanded into custody. Opinion by Clerke and Barnard, J. J.

Smith vs. The People, &c.—The conviction of the plaintiff in error affirmed, and the Court of General Sessions are directed to proceed to judgment. Opinion by Clerke, J.; dissenting opinion by Sutherland, J.

Sharp vs. The Mayor.—Affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.; dissenting opinion by Clerke, J.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

In the Matter of William Culver, an imprisoned debtor, to be discharged.—Order discharging defendant from imprisonment.

The late Military Governor of North Carolina.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

In accepting the resignation of Hon Edward Stanly of the Military Governorship of North Carolina, in May last, the Secretary of War addressed to him the following letter, for a copy of which we are indebted to a friend of Mr. Stanly. The letter does equal honor to the Governor and to the Secretary; for, while the compliment it conveys to the retiring officer is richly deserved, it is expressed with a grace and courtesy creditable alike to the heart and pen of the writer:

War Department, Washington, May 12, 1863.

Sir: In accepting your resignation as Military Governor of North Carolina, I cannot but express my regret that the Government, in this trying hour, should lose the benefit of your able and patriotic service. It is my duty and pleasure to state that all the functions devolved upon you during your official connection with this Department, onerous and vexatious though many of them were, have been discharged with a zeal and fidelity unsurpassed by any public servant. Your intercourse with this Department has been marked by the courtesy that has eminently distinguished your personal character, and your official business has been conducted with promptness and alacrity. I trust that honor and prosperity will attend you through life, and that you will always enjoy the pleasant reflection of having faithfully performed a high and responsible duty to your Government in the hour of its trial.

With sentiments of profound respect and sincere friendship, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Edward Stanly.

A Visit to the Field of Gettysburgh.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Gettysburgh:

"We took our start from Cemetry Hill, and passed over all our lines on the first day. Shells, solid shot and bullets are still lying around, one would think as thick as ever, although a great many persons have, ever since the battle, made it their business to hunt bullets and sell them by the pound. Many thousand pounds have been gathered and disposed of in this way. Nearly every stranger returns from the field with his pockets filled with lead. Government has forbidden any of the relics to be removed, so whatever visitors can conceal about their persons they are most likely to take with them. All who come from a distance naturally desire to return home with some trophy of war. On account of this propensity, some very amusing scenes are sometimes enacted. Quite a number of those who come in from the country are not aware that these broken implements are "contraband of war," so, in their innocence, they pick up a handful of bayonets, or sometimes they think it would be a capital idea to take along a good Enfield rifle; they shoulder arms, walk off coolly and exulting over their fortune, when all at once they are arrested in their triumphant march, and deprived of their plunder.

A close observer must notice an important fact in respect to the number of shells found on both sides of the field. The ground occupied by our forces is literally strewn with unexploded rebel shells, while along the Confederate fortifications very few can be found; but the fields and the woods are all covered with fragments of exploded shells. It is said not one-sixth of the shells thrown by the rebels exploded; hence the greater destruction of life by our artillery from the same number of guns. One would think, from the number of bullet-holes in the trees all through the woods, that it was almost impossible for a single man to escape unhurt. On Wolfe's Hill, on our extreme right, where the rebels made so many unsuccessful charges, we counted in a single tree, but a foot in diameter, over 70 bullet holes, 34 of which were within six feet of the ground.

The field still contains many scenes of interest; the ground is yet covered with knapsacks, broken guns, cartridge-boxes, broken cannon, wagons, rebel hats, boots, shoes, stockings, packs of playing-cards, prayer-books, bibles, &c., &c. Government wagons have ever since the fight been hauling away loads of whatever they can find of this description; but were they to continue their labors for months to come, it would be impossible to clear this vast battle-ground of all its relics.

We found still a number of rebels unburied. On a farm occupied by a Mr. Rose, we found no less than seven of those for whom not even a covering of earth was given to hide their ghastly-looking forms. Others we found thrown between two rocks, and covered with a few large stones, and numbers over whom only a little ground was thrown, their eyeless heads and livid feet still visible. Scores of dead horses are still scattered over the field, yet no effort is made to bury them, and no chlorates, no disinfecting agents of any kind are used. The people of Gettysburgh and all who visit there must necessarily be exposed to the poisonous gases resulting from the decomposition of animal matter.

—Edward Everett appeared before the Provost-Marshal of the Third Massachusetts District, on Wednesday, and commuted for his two sons who were drafted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 1, 1863.

500	U.S.6s, 5-20s. Cou.	101¾	150	Hud. River R	151⅝
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c. N....Oct & Apr.	106⅜	50	do	150½
			100	do	150
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101⅛	800	Harlem Railroad	125¼
10,000	do .....N	99¼	1100	do	125
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100	200	do .....nwk	125
5,000	Virginia State 6s	62	100	Harlem R. Prf	119
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	67	1000	Reading R	111
15,000	N. C. State 6s	69	200	do	111¼
7,000	Mo. State 6s	72	1200	do	111½
2,000	do	71⅛	1500	do	111¾
10,000	do	71¼	700	do	112
15,000	O.& Miss.R.C.	37	21	Mich. Central R	114½
15,000	do	36	50	do	115
10,000	do	35	100	do b30	115½
2,000	N.Y.C. 7s, '76	116	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	36⅛
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.'83	111	200	do	36
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	119	100	do s30	35¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	101½	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R	89
12,000	Ch.&N.W.2d M	68	500	do	88⅞
6,000	Mil. & P.D.C.1st.	104	1200	do	88¾
85,000	Am. Gold	129¾	1000	do	88⅝
60,000	do	129⅝	100	do s10	88½
2,500	do	129¾	100	do s30	88¼
200	Canton Co.	31	200	do s30	88
100	do	30⅞	15	do	88
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28¾	20	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113⅛
100	Quicksilver Min Co.	41	400	Ill. Cen. R. S. s30	113¾
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	39	400	do	114
17	Min. Mining Co.	85	100	do s30	114
50	do	86	150	do	114¼
100	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅜	13000	Ill. Cen. Can. L. S.	99
100	Miss & Mo. R	27¼	4500	Clev. & Pitts.	97
20	Pacific Mail	236	800	do	96¾
5	do	238	100	do	96½
400	N.Y.Cen.R. ex.div.	126⅛	200	do	96¼
500	do	126¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	114¾
1579	do	127	1000	Chi. & R. I. R	106
300	do s30	127	6	Chi., B. & Q. R.	115
200	do b30	127¼	10	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	68½
100	do	127¼	250	do	68
700	do	127½	500	P., F. W. & C. R.	77⅛
200	do	127¾	100	do s30	77¼
100	do s30	127¾	50	do	77¼
250	do	128	150	do	77
300	.....	128⅛	630	A. & T. H. R.	61
100	do s30	128¼	100	do	61¼
50	do b10	128¾	100	do	61⅛
450	do b10	129	200	do	61¾
500	do	129	680	do	62
106	Erie R. b15	105¼	100	do b30	62⅛
100	do	105¼	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	86
3500	do	105	100	do	86½
300	do	104¾	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	83
400	do	104⅝	100	do	82½
2100	do	104⅜	50	do b10	83
15000	Erie Railway Pr.	105½	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95¾
700	do	105¾	50	do	96
3100	do	106			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Cumberland	28⅜	50	Pac. Mail S. Co b3	238
200	do b3	28½	100	Reading Railroad	112
500	Qu. Hill M. Co. s30	17¾	300	do b3	112¼
600	do s30	18	200	do	112⅜
100	N. Y. Cen b3	128¾	300	do	112½
100	do b3	128½	200	do b3	112⅞
800	Erie Railway	104⅛	500	do	112⅞
300	do s3	104½	700	do	113
100	do c	104⅛	200	M.S. & N.I. R. .....bnw	89
700	do b3	104⅝	1000	do	88⅞
100	do b10	104⅝	300	do s3	88⅞
100	do s10	104½	200	do	89
200	do b10	104¾	1200	Ill. Cen. R.	114
1400	do	104⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	96½
100	Erie R. Prf.	105½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99½
100	do	105¾	150	do	99¾
200	Hudson R.	151	375	do	100
100	do b3	151½	300	Clev. & Tol.	114⅜
100	Harlem R.	125	100	Chi. & R. Is.	105¾
400	do	125¼	1000	do s10	105½
400	do b3	125⅛	100	do b3	105¾
800	do	125	100	do c	105⅜
300	do	125⅜			

SATURDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was higher early in the day, and sales were made as high as 129½@¾. The turn of the market was then suddenly downward, and the price finally left off at 128 ℔ cent., as against 129 on Friday night. The shipments to-day were much less than anticipated, being but $308,000, when over a million was rumored as likely to go out. The exports for the whole week are $480,000. Exchange closed 140½@141½, unsettled. The market for Money was very easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. The receipts at the Treasury for the popular Loan were $943,750, of which $601,000 was deposited for account of the Loan Agency, and $342,750 on subcriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The deposits on 5 ℔ cent. interest amounted to $269,800.

Although there was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day, the business was very large and the market much excited on the upward turn. The largest transactions as well as heaviest rise on yesterday's sales were in New-York Central, which was done at 128¾@129 ℔ cent. ex-dividend. The advance on the lowest sales of yesterday before the transfers closed is equal to 6@6½ ℔ cent. Erie rose to 105@104¾ ℔ cent., finally closing 104⅝ ex-dividend, and the Preference Shares in demand at 105½@106 ℔ cent. The rise in Reading Shares was 4¾ ℔ cent., and on Delaware and Hudson 5@6 ℔ cent. The prosperous condition of the Anthracite Coal Trade and the flourishing finances of the Companies engaged in it, attract large orders for Reading, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna; all except the first being held so closely out of the market as to render the execution of orders extremely difficult. Speculation in this department is therefore chiefly devoted to Reading. The Western Stocks closed firm and generally on the advance.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the following prices were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	128	128	Harlem Pref.	120	119
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106½	Mich. Central	114¾	115
N. Y. Central	12-xd	128¾	Mich. Southern	88¾	89
Erie	103¾	104⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	115	113½
Erie Preferred	105	106	Illinois Cen	113	114½
Hudson	150½	150	Pittsburgh	95½	96¾
Pacific Mail	237	240	Fort Wayne	77	77½
Harlem	124½	126½	Rock Island	106½	106
Canton	31	31	Northwest	36½	36
Prairie du Chien	67	68	Galena	99½	99½
Treas. Cer. new	99½	99¾	Reading	110	114¾
Terre Haute	59	62½	Ill. Cen. Full pd.	104	104

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,477,639 93, including for Customs, $229,000; payments, $1,615,069 42; balance, $29,759,702 74.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	116	Irving	91
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	111
Union	110	Continental	94½
Commerce	103	St. Nicholas	98
Am. Exchange	106	Commonwealth	97½
Bank of N. America	105	Imp. & Traders'	108½
Hanover	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen 6s.	105½	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	139	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	89
Erie fourths, '80	107½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Erie fifths, '88	104	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	119	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	107
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58
Ill. Cen., '75	114		

Purchase of State Arms for New-York.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says:

"Many persons suppose that the thirty thousand muskets recently deposited in the State Arsenal in this city were purchased by the Government. This is an error. These arms were part of a large importation from Prussia and Saxony, a portion of which was sold to the Washington Government. The remainder were stowed in New-York. On the outbreak of the riot there it was feared they might be seized by the mob, and the owners asked permission of Gov. SEYMOUR to store them in one of the State arsenals for safety. It was understood that the State authorities might use them against the mob, if the occasion occurred while they were thus on deposit. Gov. SEYMOUR accordingly directed that they might be received at the arsenal in this city. They are an inferior and cheap class of weapons, of old patterns, some of which had been used; and are not such as the State would purchase.

The only arms recently purchased by the State are 20,000 Enfield rifles of the best patterns, which were bought under the authority of the Military Board, Commissary-Gen. FARRELL, Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, and Quartermaster-Gen. TALCOTT."

Negro Soldiers in Rhode Island.

A HEAVY ARTILLERY COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, July 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—Authority having been received from the War Department to raise one company of heavy artillery, to serve for three years or during the war, to be composed of colored men, a camp for that purpose is hereby established at Dexter Training Ground, in the city of Providence, where recruits for the same will be received.

The Quartermaster-General will issue the necessary tents, equipments, &c., upon requisition of WM. H. HELMS.

The company will be organized as follows: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and 122 privates.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjt.-Gen.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cela	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY property, a five-story double tenement house, 25x50 feet deep, with full lot on the east side of this City. For particulars, inquire of R. LIVINGSTON, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 13, or of JAMES BEGLAN, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., N. Y.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Fi[illegible] containing seven rooms, with every convenience [illegible] a small genteel family; large garden, stocked [illegible] choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,900.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate near the village of Mamaroneck. 15 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 6th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be had, with or without board, for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 23 North Moore-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address V. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION and a first-class table can be had, in a healthy and pleasant location on the Hudson, 20 miles from New-York. Possession immediately. Address COUNTRY BOARD, station C, Troy-st., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Donaldson*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.
THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

BOYS AND GIRLS DELIGHTED WITH the patent cantering horses. Health and fun in every family having one. The interest in these horses will continue, for the reason that the rider can go faster and easier than to go on foot. They are propelled by the weight of the riders. All sizes from two year old cavalry to the size for adults.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

1,000 POUNDS OR MORE OF HOT-HOUSE GRAPES WANTED.—The above will be received in lots from 25 to 50 pounds per day, for cash. Call or address J. S. BARNES, No. 41 Park-row, Agricultural Office, New-York.

FOUR GOOD OFFICERS WANTED IN A regiment now forming in this City and rapidly filling up. Address COLONEL, Box No. 185 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the room in Odd-Fellows' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order
JOHN J. DAVIS, Grand Scribe.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
For sale by
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, July 21, 1863.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

$500, $800, $1,500, AND $2,500 TO loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor at Law and Notary Public, No. 333 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MATRIMONIAL.

A FRENCH LADY OF DISTINGUISHED family, very talented in music, is desirous of corresponding with a gentleman, a Catholic of refined habits, with a view to matrimony; one that is desirous of going to France preferred. Address MLLE. A. DE C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aguadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, coppers, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.
ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
July 22, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 80 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible]TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug. 3.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-SORrel saddle-horse, 14½ hands high, belonging to an army officer, to be sold at a bargain; well adapted for ladies use. Apply to Mr. E. PLATO, No. 356 7th-av., near 3[illegible]d-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE PONY, VERY stylish, 13½ hands high; also saddle to fit. Sold for the want of use. Very cheap. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Crosby and Prince sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from....................................$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.........................$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..............$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....................$90 }
Second-class.................. 50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.................... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....................................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....................................65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin..$126
Second Cabin...88
Steerage..25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday..............Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday..............Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday..............Aug. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin...$80
Second Cabin..50
Steerage...30

Payable in United States currency.
For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 1[illegible], Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid wanted.—Two Protestant girls for a private family in Yonkers; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the other, chambermaid and waitress; must have good references. Address L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights, who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a small garden, one or two horses, a cow, and do whatever is necessary about a small place; to go a short distance into the country, and live with his employer. None but a single AMERICAN need apply. Address Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office, giving name, age and qualifications.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE.—An intelligent and active lad, whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS SAW makers and saw grinders if they can come well recommended as good workmen. None others need apply. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs', &c. [illegible]
F. H. DIAMOND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5 5 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:00 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12.30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863, trains to and from New-York, will run as follows:
GOING NORTH.
Leave Long Branch at 7:00 and 11:30 A. M.
Leave Manchester at 6:50 and 10:25 A. M.
RETURNING,
Leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York.

A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M.

A freight train will leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6.15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MERRICK & BULL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by B. W. BULL, who will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS B. MERRICK.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863. BUCKLAND W. BULL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of B. W. BULL & CO., and will continue the importation of drugs and chemicals, at No. 44 Cedar-st.
BUCKLAND W. BULL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. ALFRED B. BULL.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.
AUG. 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City.

30,000 pairs of Negro shoes (brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities 5 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally low, at [illegible]'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
[illegible] W. CLA[illegible], Esq.,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession.

The season will open on MONDAY, Aug. 3, with T. G. Wilkes' celebrated drama, in [illegible] acts,
RAFFAELLE, THE REPROBATE;
OR
THE SECRET MISSION AND SIGNET RING.
To be followed at each performance by a
DANCE.......................by.......................Mlle. LOUISE.
The whole concluding with
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
TRYING IT ON.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
LIZZIE H[illegible],
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 6[illegible] POUNDS!!
and
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT,
TUESDAY, Aug. 4th,
BENEFIT OF
MR. F. B. JACKSON,
TREASURER,
When will be presented (first time in 5 years,) the laughable farce of
THE MUMMY.
Also Mr. Fran[illegible] Wood's new burlesque of
LEAH THE FORSOOK.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, [illegible] Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Flo[illegible], in the cast.
Box Book now open.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1 Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 13 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 2[illegible].
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 2[illegible]3 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY.
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WE[illegible], Professor in the school, No. 30 West 1[illegible]th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. Booth, No. 101 5th-st., New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 2[illegible].

E[illegible] GLENWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]. References—*In New-York*, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Pa.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Walterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. [illegible] R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Bal'tre*—Col. Wm Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—M[illegible] L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ALL BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS in August, at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, can secure good situations in stores, offices or banks. They will be trained into healthy manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 1[illegible], and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. [illegible]. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. R. F. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address
REV. R. F. BUEL,
Providence, R. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 4[illegible] Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $[illegible] per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal. Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 42 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first prize medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

$225—HOLDEN'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and New-[illegible]. Apply to W. & R. MYERS & CO., on [illegible] between Vestry and Laight sts.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Brilliant Cavalry Expedition Under Col. Bussey—Rebel Cavalry Defeated—Railroad Bridge and Station Destroyed—Railroad Track Torn Up, Cars, Locomotives and Manufacturing Establishments Burned—Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 29.

I have just received the following from Jackson, Miss., dated July 28, 1863:

Col. BUSSEY, Chief of Cavalry of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, has just returned from a most brilliant expedition to Canton, Miss., and beyond. At Canton, on the 18th, he met JACKSON'S rebel cavalry division—4,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. After a severe engagement he drove him across Pearl River.

Our force consisted of 4,000 BUSSEY'S cavalry and 1,000 infantry, commanded by Col. WOOD of the Seventy-eighth Ohio. They destroyed the railroad bridge over the Big Black, one mile of trestle work between the Big Black and Canton, burning Way's Bluff Station, burning six miles of the railroad track of the Jackson and New-Orleans and Mississippi Central Railroad; five locomotives, fifty cars, thirteen large manufacturing establishments and railroad buildings; completely destroyed the Dixie Works, and burned 10,000 feet of lumber. At Canton they also destroyed two miles of track, burned two locomotives, twenty-five cars, the depot and a large lot of cotton. At Calhoun they burned a pontoon bridge on which JACKSON crossed his division over Pearl River, destroyed the ferry at Grant's Mills, and burned several bridges on the railroad.

We captured about 100 prisoners. Our loss is 20 killed and wounded.

The value of the property destroyed is immense. The railroad is completely destroyed for forty miles. JOHNSTON'S whole army is demoralized, and in full retreat to Meridian.

Mississippi is completely conquered, and the people are begging for deliverance from Southern rule.

GEN. HERRON'S NEW EXPEDITION.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GENERAL.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

We understand that Gen. HERRON, with his division, left Vicksburgh some days ago for New-Orleans, and we shall doubtless soon hear of his appearing on some new field of action. If an attack on Mobile is contemplated he will in all probability play an active and prominent part in it. The General has always shown great celerity in his movements, and where energy, activity and hard knocks are required he is just the officer for the work. It is not generally known, at least we have seen no notice of the fact, that Gen. HERRON was on board the gunboat *De Kalb* when the latter was blown up at Yazoo City, and had a narrow escape from death. He was standing on the deck with Gen. VENDEVER and others, when a torpedo exploded under the *De Kalb*, blowing her bow off, and otherwise injuring her, so that she sunk in a few minutes in fifteen feet of water. The General and those with him were thrown down by the force of the explosion, and were nearly killed by the falling fragments of the boat, which fell everywhere around them. They all escaped, however, and we know the result. Gen. HERRON being a Pittsburgher, the people here naturally take a deep interest in him, and his movements are watched with more than ordinary anxiety. Like our other townsman, Gen. NEGLEY, his record is a brilliant one, and his friends have reason to feel proud of him.

JEFF. DAVIS' LIBRARY AND PAPERS.

WHO DESTROYED THEM.

A letter in the Providence *Journal*, dated Camp Seventh Rhode Island volunteers, near Jackson, Miss., July 15, says:

After crossing the Big Black, the 9th army corps began their disgraceful proceedings, of ransacking, pillaging and burning. The first day our brigade were satisfied by looking at the work of others; but the second day we passed a plantation that belonged to President DAVIS, upon which the houses were still standing. The house was a fine one, with a beautiful lawn and shrubbery, containing much fine furniture which had escaped smashing by those who had gone before. Just as we left it some one set it on fire. About a mile further on, we came to the blazing house upon the plantation of his brother JOSEPH.

On the evening of Thursday, the 8th, we encamped about a quarter of a mile northeast of Clinton, Miss., from which place we started next morning, and halted about 9 o'clock, in a wood about four miles from Jackson, to draw rations. While here we were told that at a house something more than a mile off, down a by-path, we could procure water. Many of the men went down there and found, besides good water, a plenty of sugar and molasses. We left this place at noon and marched on some six or seven miles, taking a position on the extreme left of the line, in front of Jackson. The brigade left their knapsacks at the halting place of the morning, therefore we were obliged, for the most part, to sleep that night minus blankets. As the night was warm and clear, it was not uncomfortable.

The next day our stragglers began to come in, almost every one bearing some plunder in the shape of a book or an ornament belonging to a fine library. We were soon informed that the house near our halting place of the day previous, where good water was to be found, contained in a little attic the private library of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The books were discovered only by accident. They were put up in large, strong boxes, bound with hoops of iron. The contents of these boxes were soon brought to light, and hundreds of trophies secured, while volumes bound in every variety of rich binding; poetry, history, science, the gifts of friends, from every part of the United States; Congressional documents and statistics, private and political letters and letter-books, into which were copied the correspondence of years, written in the scrawling hand of their former possessor; in fact, everything that exists on paper of greatest private value to the rebel President lay heaped upon the floor in one huge pile, over which the soldiers walked with dirty feet, or which they tossed hither and thither, as they appeared to be of more or less value as trophies of their former owner. The library was secreted in the house of a Mr. Cox, who was formerly a steward of Mr. DAVIS.

The Removal of Gen. McClernand.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. GRANT AND M'CLERNAND.

From Gen. McClernand to Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BATTLE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH, June 4, 1863.

GENERAL: What appears to be a systematic effort to destroy my usefulness and reputation as a commander, makes it proper that I should address you this note.

It is reported, among other things, as I understand, that I attacked the enemy's works on the 22d ult. without authority; again, that I attacked too late; again, that I am responsible for your failure and loss; again, that I am arrested and being sent North; again, that my command is turned over to another officer; and again, that you have personally assumed command of it. These reports are finding their way from the landings up the river.

I hardly need say to you that all these reports are false; that I obeyed orders in attacking; that my attack was more prompt, and in a large measure more successful, than any other; that the ultimate failure of the general attack, and losses attending the failure, were, under the circumstances, unavoidable consequences of obstacles found to be insurmountable, and in spite of a determined effort on my part to carry and hold the works in obedience to your express and peremptory order. I may add that I am not yet under arrest, or being sent away or superseded in my command.

All these things being known to you, and these false reports being brought to your notice, it remains for you to determine whether truth, justice and generosity do not call on you for such a declaration as will be conclusive in the matter.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Department of Tennessee.

Gen. Grant to Gen. McClernand.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
NEAR VICKSBURGH, June 17, 1863.

Major-Gen. J. A. McClernand, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you what purports to be your congratulatory address to the Thirteenth Army Corps.

I would respectfully ask if it is a true copy. If it is not a correct copy, furnish me one by bearer, as required both by regulations and existing orders of the Department. Very respectfully,
(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Telegram.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR VICKSBURGH, June 15, 1863.

MAJ.-GEN. GRANT: I have just returned. The newspaper slip is a correct copy of my congratulatory order, No. 72. I am prepared to maintain its statements.

I regret that my Adjutant did not send you a copy promptly, as he ought, and as I thought he had.
(Signed,) JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

Extract from Special Order.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss., June 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 164.—[*Extract.*]—Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND is hereby relieved from the command of the Thirteenth army corps. He will proceed to any point he may select, in the State of Illinois, and report by letter to headquarters of the army for orders.

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD is hereby appointed to the command of the Thirteenth army corps, subject to the approval of the President, and will immediately assume charge of the same.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
(Signed.) JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Last Reply of Gen. M'Clernand.

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss.,
June 10, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Department Tennessee:

Your order relieving me, and appointing Maj.-Gen. ORD to the command of the Thirteenth army corps, is received.

Having been appointed by the President to the command of that corps, under a definite act of Congress, I might justly challenge your authority in the premises, but forbear to do so at present.

I am quite willing that any statement of fact in my congratulatory order to the Thirteenth Army corps to which you think just exception may be taken, should be made the subject of investigation, not doubting the result. Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General.

The War in Tennessee.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

Two deserters came in to-day from JOHNSTON'S army, having traveled on foot the whole distance from Jackson to this place. They fully confirm the statement of other deserters concerning the demoralization that is permeating the rebel army. Tennesseeans, they say, are thoroughly disaffected, and are rapidly quitting the ranks and deserting to our lines.

JOHNSTON was moving toward Mobile. An expedition, composed of the Ninety-eighth ——, Col. FUNKHAUSER, and a portion of the Ninety-second Illinois, Col. ATKINS, returned to camp to-day, after a severe day's trip through the country contiguous to Columbia, and extending northward as far as Hillsboro and Spring Hill. The wealthy country lying along Duck River was thoroughly searched and cleared of guerrillas.

Several skirmishes occurred, resulting in the killing of several and the capture of twenty prisoners. Our loss is one man killed and six captured, who were paroled and have since returned to camp. The command brought in over eleven hundred horses and mules and about two hundred and fifty negroes.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Provost-Marshal General WILES arrived this evening from Nashville.

REBUILDING THE BRIDGE OVER ELK RIVER.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

ELK RIVER, Tenn., Saturday, July 25, 1863.

July 9, while the Michigan engineers and mechanics were in camp at Tullahoma, Col. INNES received orders to march to this place and build a railroad bridge over Elk River, in place of one destroyed by BRAGG on his retreat over the mountains.

On our arrival here, July 10, we found that the Pioneers had rebuilt a small road bridge and had abandoned the building of the railroad bridge after getting out a few sticks of timber, as they said it would take *seven weeks* to build it, and Gen. ROSECRANS would not allow of so much delay. We commenced work on the 11th, and on the 18th, at 3 P. M., our construction train passed over the finished structure, the dimensions of which are, length, 500 feet, height, 60 feet.

In the meantime, Major Z. B. YATES had moved with Companies E, I and K, over the mountains to Zantadlion Station, (leaving here on the 13th,) to rebuild three bridges that had been burned on that portion of the road. The three bridges, being in the aggregate 342 feet in length, were finished on the afternoon of the 18th, a short time before the shrill whistle of the iron horse announced the arrival of our construction train, with Col. INNES, Lieut.-Col. HUNTON, Surgeon DE CAMP, and other officers on board, bound down the road on a tour of inspection.

On the 20th our train ran down below Stevenson far enough to show that the road was in running order to the Tennessee River.

Instead of engineers and mechanics "assisting the Pioneer brigade," as has been stated, they have done all the work, and, as will be seen by the following congratulatory orders of Gen. ROSECRANS, are entitled to all the praise:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, July 13, 1863.

Col. Wm. P. Innes, Commanding Engineers and Mechanics, Elk River Bridge:

Your dispatch of 3:40 P. M., reporting the completion of Elk River Bridge is received. The General Commanding thanks you and your regiment, for the resolute faithfulness displayed.
(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, July 18, 1863.

Col. Wm. P. Innes, Elk River:

Just received a dispatch from Col. TAYLOR, stating that the bridges are completed. The General Commanding desires me to say *hurrah* for you.
(Signed) CHAS. R. THOMPSON, A. D. C.

We are now putting up water-tanks and doing other work necessary on a well regulated railroad. To-day the Paymaster is dispensing "greenbacks" to the boys, and we all feel jubilant. A. B. C.

THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

Large Attendance of State and Military Authorities.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, July 30.

The funeral of Hon. JOHN JORDAN CRITTENDEN took place from his late residence in this city yesterday. Judging from the distinction of the man in his public life, one would be led to infer that his obsequies would be attended by all the pomp and show peculiar to the great of this world, but these haply or by design were wanting, and the interment of Kentucky's favored and honored son was simply that becoming his unassuming and modest character as a citizen and a man.

Mr. CRITTENDEN died on Sunday last, and on the following day Gov. ROBINSON issued the following official request:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 27, 1863.

When a great man dies, a nation mourns. Such an event has occurred in our midst, in the death of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Kentucky's longest tried statesmen in her public service, a man faithful to every trust, one who has added, by his talents and character, to the fame of the nation, and has preeminently advanced the glory and honor of his native Kentucky. It is fit and proper that all testimonials of respect and affection should be paid his remains by all in authority as well as by private citizens. I, therefore, earnestly request that all places of business shall be closed on Wednesday next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 of the afternoon, and hereby direct all the public offices in Frankfort to be closed during that entire day, and I appoint Gen. JOHN W. FINNELL, Col. JAMES H. GARRARD and Col. ORLANDO BROWN, a Committee to make all suitable arrangements for the funeral.

By the Governor, J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

In compliance with this the public offices and places of business were kept closed all day, and every mark of respect was shown customary on such occasions. Previous to the hour of burial the friends and relatives of the deceased assembled at his late residence to pay their "last tribute of respect" to the remains, after which they were removed to the Presbyterian church, where the funeral rite was performed.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

At 10 o'clock the burial service was commenced by Rev. JOHN R. HENDRICK, a relative of the deceased, and a discourse delivered to a densely-crowded audience, among whom were all the officers of State, heads of the Departments, and all the living relatives of the departed statesman.

The minister touchingly alluded to the character of the deceased, and dwelt with tearful tenderness upon his many social and domestic virtues and endearments. He was a true friend, an affectionate father, and a devoted husband, and God had crowned his life with years more than are allotted to men.

At the close of the exercises the pall was lifted, and disclosed a plain metallic coffin, without ornament, other than the customary breastplate bearing the simple inscription of name and dates of birth and death. The hand of affection had scattered a few sweetly scented white flowers on the last receptacle, and these exhaled their natural tribute, while their simplicity fitly symbolized the modest merit of the sleeper within.

The procession formed in front of the church, in the following order:

1. Gen. J. T. Boyle, Chief Marshal, and Staff.
2. Military escort—Second Maryland Volunteers, Col. Allard.
3. Cornet Band.
4. Pall bearers:

James Guthrie,	Hearse.	Gen. Peter Dudley,
Benjamin Gratz,		Col. A. H. Renwick,
J. R. Thornton,		Jacob Swigart,
Larker Woodson,		E. H. Taylor,
Samuel Nuckols,		Mason Brown.

5. Family in carriages.
Assistant Marshal Col. H. M. Buckley.
6. Gov. Robinson and Staff.
7. Officers of State Department.
8. Judges and officers of State Courts.
Assistant Marshal Col. Munday.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Louisville.
10. City Council and Officers of the City of Louisville.
11. Mayor and Council of the City of Frankfort.
Assistant Marshal Col. W. Cooper.
12. United States Military Officers, mounted and in carriages.
Assistant Marshals Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Hanson and Maj. John Mason Brown.
13. Citizens mounted, on foot and in carriages.

The procession moved to the solemn strains of the band at 12 o'clock, and passing over Arsenal Hill, reached the beautiful cemetery of Frankfort, overlooking the Kentucky River.

The *cortège* passed through the graveled grass-skirted streets of the "city of the dead," until it reached a beautiful square monument, with a shrouded urn, erected by Mr. CRITTENDEN to the memory of his deceased wife. Here it paused, and the coffin was borne from the hearse to its last resting-place.

Around the closing grave of the lamented CRITTENDEN were gathered many hoary-headed sires and matrons of the present generation, and many a tear fell from aged eyes as the memory of the eventful past was conjured up by the burial of the great man. Friends, relatives, acquaintances, admirers—all were there to do honor to his interment and exchange their common expressions of love and esteem.

Concealed Weapons.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not high time that the law against carrying concealed weapons should be rigidly enforced, and ample punishment meted out to offenders? It is perfectly frightful to reflect upon the extent to which mere lads offend against the law in this respect. Let me illustrate. At about 11 o'clock to-day a ragged, shoeless urchin, of certainly not more than 12 years of age, whilst in Reade-street, near Elm-street, pulled out a self-cocking pistol, and while examining it discharged *a bullet* into a horse standing near by. The *child* was promptly arrested. Now let us see whether anything can be done in this matter. No wonder that such loss of life took place in the late riots, when every rowdy boy is allowed to go armed. Cannot you lend your powerful aid in suppressing this dangerous practice. MERCATOR.

ITEMS ABOUT THE DRAFT.

In Maryland.

GEN. SCHENCK'S PENALTY FOR RESISTING IT.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, July 27, 1863.

Two barns and other property, situated in the Fourth Election District, Hartford County, Md., belonging to, or occupied by, LEVI PENNINGTON and JOSEPH PERRY and brother, loyal citizens of that District, having been burnt and destroyed by persons who resorted to that outrage as a means of preventing and deterring the proper official authorities from the enforcement of the enrollment act and draft of militia, in that county, it is ordered: That the full value of said property shall be paid for by the disloyal citizens of that neighborhood. For this purpose an assessment of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) being the estimated value of the property destroyed, is made, and shall be collected immediately in the following amounts, and from the following named persons known to be disaffected to the loyal Government of the country, and encouragers of rebellion and treason; and who reside within a distance of six miles from the points where the barns were burnt:

James A. Amos, $212; Clement Butler, $44; Thomas L. Emory, $18; Abraham A. Gilbert, $28; Shadrack R. Gilbert, $22; John Hawkins, $34; Thomas Hope, $55; William B. Jarrett, $10; George Lemmon, $49; Richard Meechen, $30; Nathan Nelson, $79; Nicholas H. Nelson, $190; Robert Nelson, $68; Evan S. Rogers, $472; Abram Rutledge, $71; John W. Rutledge, $178; Charles H. Raite, $155; John Rush Street, $20; Dr. St. Clair Street, $429; Shadrach Street, Jr., $29; Dr. Abraham J. Street, $247; John Walter Street, $56; Shadrack Street, Sr., $40; James R. Scarff, $110; Eli Turner $48; James W. Folly; $68; Howard Walters, $25; Caleb Wright, $30; John D. Alderson, $47; Thomas Alderson, $10; James Watt, $38; Nathan Hurst, $18; Nathan Gratton, $10; Thomas Bay, $10; Howard Whitaker, $20. Total, $3,000.

The several persons above named will be notified that they will be required to pay their proportions of the assessment thus made, within three days from the time of notification. In case of the neglect of any one of them to pay after being thus notified, an officer will at once proceed to make collection thereof; and any person refusing to pay on demand shall be forthwith arrested and sent to the Provost-Marshal of this army corps, at Baltimore, to be held in confinement until compliance with this order is enforced.

Capt. WM. L. CANNON, First Delaware Cavalry, now on duty with his command in Harford County, is charged with giving the necessary notices, and generally with the execution of this order. The money thus obtained will be paid over, when collected, to Capt. ROBERT CATHCART, United States Provost Marshal of that Congressional District, in trust, to be distributed and paid by him to the sufferers, Messrs. PENNINGTON and PERRY. It is to be understood, however, that in consequence of the reimbursement to the owners, no officer will relax his vigilance in detecting, arresting and bringing to punishment, under the provisions of law, the guilty parties to the incendiary and treasonable acts of destruction.

By order of Maj. Gen. SCHENCK.
W. H. CHEESBOROUGH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

In New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

From the Trenton Republican, July 31.

There is a very general misconception as to the action of the General Government in relation to the draft in this State. We have seen it stated in several newspapers that, at the request of Gov. PARKER, the draft has been suspended in New-Jersey.

The facts, as we understand them, are, that Gov. PARKER made application to the President for a suspension of the draft in this State, in order that an effort might be made to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistment. This request was not granted. The President, however, stated that the Government would not be ready to commence the draft in this State for the space of thirty days. The Governor then made application (through the Adjutant-General of the State) to ascertain the exact quota of the State, and for the privilege of raising the quota—or part of it—by voluntary enlistment. In response to this the President replied as follows, by a letter addressed to Gov. PARKER, premising that the Federal authorities were not yet ready to proceed with the draft in New-Jersey:

"Every volunteer you will present us within thirty days from this date. (July 2 ,) fit and ready to be mustered into the United service, shall be *pro tanto* an abatement of your quota of the draft. That quota I can now state at eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-three."

In this letter the President settled another very important point which has created much feeling in the State, having reference to the alleged *previous* deficiency of the State, amounting, as was asserted in some quarters, on all the calls, to rising 12,000 men, and for which it had been rumored there would be a draft, in addition to the one under the Conscription act. On this head the President writes:

"No draft for New-Jersey other than for the above quota (8,783) will be made before an additional draft, *common to all the States*, shall be required; and, I may add, that if we get well through the present draft, I entertain a strong hope that any further one may never be needed. This expression of *hope*, however, must not be construed into a *promise*."

The impression seems to prevail that some peculiar favor had been extended to New-Jersey, not enjoyed by other States. This is a mistake, as the explanation made above shows. The draft has, as yet, been commenced in very few of the States. It would be neither wise nor practicable to commence the draft on the same day in each State. Leaving out of sight other reasons, that will readily occur to every one, the Government would rather be embarrassed and weakened than aided and strengthened, by being called upon to provide for 300,000 undisciplined and unorganized conscripts at the same time. This being the case, the only practicable course is to take one or two States at a time, leaving others to take their turn. This enables the Government to organize, officer and arm the drafted men gradually, without confusion and without trouble. Some States have been called on before New-Jersey; others, no doubt, will escape the draft until after New-Jersey has furnished her quota. This we have now an opportunity to do by raising volunteers. If we take advantage of this, there will be no draft—if we do not, it will be enforced; this is certain, and it is for the people of the State to say which they prefer.

In Washington County, N. Y.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 1.

The drafting for Washington County has been completed. Something over $25,000 has been realized from the payment of commutations. The number of conscripts secured for service does not exceed over twenty-five or thirty. All but about one hundred of the persons drafted have reported to the Provost-Marshal. The exemptions under the law are so numerous that a large per centage of the drafted—considerably more than one-half—get off free. Probably of the one hundred who have not reported, but very few can now be found. Some have run away, and others had left when the enrollment was made or soon after. It is a pretty clean sweep when all but one hundred from a county respond to the call of the Provost-Marshal.

There has been no opposition, and very little dissatisfaction with the draft in Washington County, nor indeed elsewhere in the State except in New-York, Troy, and by some threatenings in one or two other cities.

The Result in Providence, R. I.

From the Providence Journal, July 30.

Business was active before the First Board yesterday. Some misunderstanding relative to the town that was to come in rendered the labors of the day less arduous in Capt. CHADSEY'S department. In the First District 17 drafted men were passed the Board without exemption; 33 provided substitutes; 3 commuted, and 55 were discharged—29 for physical disability, 4 for alienage, 3 for non-residence, 6 as only sons of widows, 8 were elected by parents, 4 were in the service March 3, and 1 had been convicted of felony. A large number of offered substitutes were rejected.

In the Second District 8 drafted men were held for service, 4 substitutes were accepted, and 10 examined and rejected, 1 commuted, and 9 were exempted for physical causes.

Most of the substitutes who were accepted were paid from $100 to $150 each. The expense to the drafted man was about $300, the cost of providing and subsisting the subs, and the brokerage absorbing the difference between what was paid and what was received.

Fifty-six men from the Second District and fifty-one from the First were sent to Boston yesterday morning. The detachment went down in charge of officers SWAN, BATCHELLER, PEARCE and WILLARD, with a guard of the invalid corps, and every man of them was delivered at the destination. More than that, coming back across Boston Common, the officers discovered one WM. FLEMING, a deserter from the Second Rhode Island cavalry, and he bore them company home. Rather a successful expedition in these ticklish times.

From the Providence Journal, July 31.

In the First District, yesterday, 18 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, 36 provided substitutes, and 37 were discharged for various causes, viz.: physical disability, 19; aliens, 2; non-residents, 2; sons of widows, 3; commuted, 5; two of same family in service, 2; in service March 3, 3; father of motherless children, 1. Twenty-one would-be substitutes were examined and rejected.

In the Second District, 14 drafted men were held for service; 15 substitutes were received, and 20 rejected, 2 commuted, and 17 were exempted for physical disability and other causes. SAMUEL POTTER, an intelligent, fine-looking man, stands the draft for himself, and will probably be assigned to the artillery company now forming.

In New-Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, July 30.

Of the 120 conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment yesterday, 71 received exemption papers, 8 furnished substitutes, 4 were commuted for, and 37 passed.

A squad of men from the Fort were on duty at the Provost-Marshal's headquarters yesterday, and all conscripts were required to pass into the hall instead of crowding about the door and upon the stairs.

Substitutes are scarce and in demand, with an upward tendency in price. The quotation yesterday was in the neighborhood of $400.

The rush of conscripts from the Cape gives the streets a busy look, particularly about Pierian Hall and Dam's Hotel, but the most perfect good order prevails. The exemptions are so numerous that the draft is beginning to be regarded as not much of a hardship after all.

In Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 31.

The number of names placed in the wheels and drawn from the same in the three Wards are as follows:

First Ward, whole number	4,894	
Number drawn		1,483
Sixth Ward, whole number	1,767	
Number drawn		637
Eleventh Ward, whole number	1,514	
Number drawn		413
Total	8,175	2,433

The number drawn includes the 50 per cent.; the quota required is 1,622.

Three more telegraphers were drafted yesterday, making fifteen in all taken from the American Telegraph Company's office. Messrs. JAS. MERRIHEW, JAS. J. [illegible]EVILLE and WM CARLEY were the honored recipients of their country's favor. They will go if their services can be dispensed with.

The Constitutionality of the Draft to Be Tested.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 1.

Yesterday afternoon a bill of equity was filed in the Supreme Court, with a view to test the constitutionality of the Conscription Act. The complainant, in the present case, has not received notice of his being drafted; but another bill is being drawn, in which the complainant has received the required notice. The present bill is filed by WM. FRANCIS NICHOLS, a citizen of the United and of the State of Pennsylvania, and residing in the Third Ward of the City of Philadelphia, of the age of 25, as well as for other citizens of Pennsylvania, who may become parties hereto, against WILLIAM E. LEHMAR, N. H. MARSELIS, CHARLES MURPHEY and EBENEZER SCANLAN. The complainant avers that his rights have been violated and his personal liberty is about to be invaded by the defendants, under the pretence of executing a law of the United States. The bill then sets forth the Conscription Act, and the complainant avers that he has received no notice, but he is in daily expectation of receiving a notice and being required immediately to report for duty at a designated rendezvous, on pain of being regarded as a deserter from military service, and of punishment by death under the articles of war.

He is advised that the act of Congress under which he was enrolled and drafted for military service without his consent, and contrary to his will, is in derogation of the reserved rights of the States, and of the liberties and rights of the citizens thereof, and that the same is unconstitutional and void, there being delegated by the States and the people thereof to the Federal Government no power to enact such a law.

The bill further charges that by reason of the omission from the enrollment of many individuals, able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who have declared, on oath, their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 20 and 45, as aforesaid excepted by the said act, and resident in the Third Ward of the City of Philadelphia, the said enrollment and draft were fraudulent and void.

The bill further charges that the proceedings under the draft are against common justice in this, that the draft is being enforced only in certain of the States not in rebellion and in insurrection, and certain other States and districts and parts of States are not being drafted for, and the plaintiff charges that, by reason thereof, the draft is unlawful.

The bill concludes with a prayer for a writ of injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from further proceedings with or under said enrollment, requisition or draft of citizens of this Commonwealth, and of all persons of foreign birth who may have declared their intentions to become citizens in pursuance of the laws, to perform compulsory military duty in the service of the United States, and for all other proceedings which violate the rights and invade the personal liberty of such persons under pretence of executing the said law of the United States, and particularly from all proceedings under such pretence against the person of this plaintiff.

Messrs. CHARLES INGERSOLL, GEORGE M. WHARTON and GEORGE W. BIDDLE appear for the plaintiff. No time has been fixed for the argument, which will be before a full bench and at an early day.

Substitutes and the Proposed Action of Our Common Council.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 1.

The city population is being augmented daily by large arrivals of stalwart men from New-York City and other places, who announce their readiness to enter the United States service "for a consideration." They are in the market, and offer themselves to the highest bidder, after the manner of auctioneers. They are less moved by a desire to serve as soldiers than to load down with big sums pockets that before knew of sums neither big nor small. As a financial question, the drafted men of this city look with favor on the exemption of the New-York conscripts by municipal action. Such a course keeps down the price of substitutes, for it throws upon this community a vast number of men who have been kept back from entering the army by those who might desire we had no army at all, and enables thereby the people of this city not only to be exempt, but exempt at a low price. The "poor men" of New-York will now enter the service not credited to New-York, but to Philadelphia. Thanks to the short-sighted wisdom of New-York Councilmen.

The price of substitutes ranges from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty. We have heard instances of the payment of as high a sum as two hundred and fifty. The latter is certainly an exorbitant figure, in view of the fact that there are so many men offering themselves. Those who pay such high amounts will learn the mistake of acting too hastily. It is estimated that of those drawn from the wheel about one-fourth will enter the service. The remainder will be exempted by disability, or by the procurement of substitutes. Very little hope may be entertained that an escape can be effected by those who are among the overplus of fifty per cent. The applications for exemption on account of physical disabilities are very large, and it is quite likely that so many of the claims will be honored that the fifty per cent. of names will not cover the deficiencies.

Many of the "substitute" men are holding back in the hope of higher prices. Such a hope, we suggest, will turn out an illusion. The returning volunteers, who enlisted for the Pennsylvania "emergency," having a taste for the military life, are anxious again to enter the service. Already some two or three hundred have enlisted in volunteer regiments, and were satisfied with the extent of the Government bounty. They will naturally enter as competitors in the substitute market, and henceforth $100 will be considered a high bounty, independent of what a substitute obtains from the Government.

A Disturbance in Tioga County, N. Y.

From the Owego Times, July 30.

On Saturday last, while young Mr. CORTRIGHT and Lieut. N. W. DAVIS, Jr., were engaged in notifying the drafted persons on the road which connects Wait's Settlement and South Owego, nearly midway between these two places, while passing a piece of woods, they were fired on, and one of the horses connected with the carriage in which they rode was instantly killed. Before this they had been greeted with eggs and scalding water, very profusely administered, besides a very liberal application of the fiercest billingsgate. The young men returned as soon as convenient and notified Provost-Marshal KATTEL of the state of affairs in the South—of Tioga County. The Marshal at once ordered out a force of some men, armed to the teeth, mostly returned soldiers, who proceeded in carriages to the scene of the outrage. During the evening the rain fell in torrents, but the boys soon gathered up those they could find of the riotously disposed, and brought them to the village and handed them over the Marshal. Two of them, EDWARD BRIGGS and AULDIN GOODSPEED, have already been sent to the United States Prison at Canandaigua, and Mrs. FOX, from the same part of the county, since arrested, may soon follow. She, it is said, was most liberal of scalding water and rotten eggs.

The Question of Colored Substitutes.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A NEGRO CONSCRIPT AND THE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL.

No. 98 MERRIMAC-STREET,
BOSTON, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

SIR: Will you do me the favor to answer the following question:

It having been decided by you that a negro will not be accepted by you as a substitute for a white soldier who has been drafted into the service of the United States, and as the Government demand as the price for a white citizen who has been drafted three hundred dollars for his exemption, and will not take a negro in his stead, not considering him of equal value, please inform me the price you demand to exempt a negro conscript. Very respectfully,
(Signed.) ANDREW REYNOLDS,
Negro Conscript.

To Col. J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1863.

Mr. Andrew Reynolds, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., and to say that the Enrollment act provides that men may procure exemption from a particular draft on the payment of $300. If drafted, and no such payment is made, and a substitute is not procured, they must serve their term of enlistment.

The Provost-Marshal-General cannot receive any different amount from that fixed by the Secretary of War. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY STONE, A. A. G.

The Skedaddlers in Canada.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes from Waterville, C. E.:

"We confess to a little tenderness on the score of harboring so many of your 'skedaddlers,' but, according to the statutes of this Province, no party is responsible for harboring a runaway, unless a sufficient advertisement of the same has been conspicuously posted; this, you have, as we think for prudential reasons, neglected to do. However, rather than allow this matter to conduce to a continued coldness between us, you will be allowed to 'take away the property' without 'paying charges,' for, as a class, if desirable to any, it is only as 'angel's visits.' If these renegades possessed the slightest tincture of sensibility, they would sooner return to their own country and beg a place in the ranks of a forlorn hope, than remain here as 'hewers of wood' and 'drawers of water' to a people overstocked with native laborers, and subject themselves to the taunts of all, from the veriest John Bull, with secesh proclivities, down to the dullest inhabitant, who would *sacré* should one of them attempt to look his emaciated pony in the mouth. At all public gatherings these skulks come in for denunciation; speakers having got the state of feeling toward the genus, lose no opportunity to turn a few sentences upon them, and secure a round of applause. It was formerly thought by many here, that there would be an influx of a better class of persons, actuated by an honest difference of opinion in regard to the war, as in the war of the revolution, when a good many men of enterprise settled in this country; but of the hundreds now hanging about, not half a dozen can be found with either enterprise or intelligence. The majority of them have no higher aspiration than to tend a groggery, while others work for a low rate of wages, driving the natives out of employment for the time being, while the employer is beginning to realize that a man who will play false to his country in the hour of trial, will prove false in all other relations. The increase of crime in the country within a few months has tended to strengthen the prejudice against this class of persons; and some of the acts committed exhibit more ingenuity than the obtuse minds of native rascals have credit for. A favorite operation, and an exceedingly cool one, for one of the parties concerned, has been the shearing of sheep. This was carried on pretty extensively through the months of March and April, until it was found more convenient to allow the proprietors to perform the labor on shares: that is, the carcass was left, while the fleece, placed in some exposed apartment, and being more merchantable at the time, is appropriated by the thief."

Corrections of Mistakes in Drafting.

The following official order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 59.—Whenever any drafted men shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled that he was improperly enrolled, having been, when enrolled, an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the Enrollment act. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—According to the Springfield *Republican*, it is no wonder the exempts are greatly in excess of the men accepted, if all the Surgeons proceed on the plan of one in one of the eastern districts of Massachusetts. Three hardy coasters, half fishermen, half farmers, went to him, and so sure were they that they had no real cause for exemption, that each carried $300 in his pocket, with which to pay commutation. Number one was asked if anything ailed him. He did not know of anything, unless it was that one of his feet hurt him after walking a good deal, (quite natural for a fisherman, not much used to it;) and so, after looking at his foot, the Commissioners excused him for "a bunion," to him unconscious. Number two being asked if anything ailed him—a man famous for success in capturing whales—he said he sometimes felt a giddiness in his head, (natural to one of good appetite, who sometimes did not have occasion to work off his full feed.) He received a certificate of exemption on account of "chronic diarrhœa." The third simply stated that he did not think himself strong enough for a soldier, and was turned by for "general debility."

—In Philadelphia, among the "elect" are the names of Col. RICHARD RUSH; the Cashier of the Custom-house, Mr. ALEX. M. WALKINSHAW; one of the Lieutenants of Police, Mr. HENDERSON, and two sons of Gen. MEADE. Two of the local reporters, Mr. HAMLET WETHERILL, of the *Age*, and JOHN F. McDEVITT, of the *Press*, were also drawn, making six reporters that have been conscripted out of twenty employed upon the daily papers of the city. The merchants have also suffered. Up to this period fourteen members of the Corn Exchange have been drafted as conscripts for the war, but they have mostly procured substitutes. Among those drawn on Friday morning was Col. JAMES P. PEROT, who is now acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-ninth, (New Corn Exchange regiment,) located at Scranton, Penn. One year ago he left Philadelphia as Adjutant of the old Corn Exchange regiment, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—was wounded at Shepherdstown, and taken prisoner. After this he was exchanged, and discharged in consequence of physical disability. He is a gallant soldier, and will not shirk the responsibility.

—At Plattsburgh, the other day, a man of no great loyal pretensions called on a widow, and informed her that her only son was drafted, and then hastened to tell her that he could secure his exemption if she would certify that she was a widow, and that he was her only son, and that she was dependent on him for support. The patriotic lady made the following reply: "I can certify to no such thing. I am *not* dependent on my son for support, and I never expect to be. Besides, I think he ought to go, if he is able to perform military duty, and every other able-bodied man, till this wicked rebellion is put down. Nothing but the necessity of wearing these skirts has kept *me* from going."

—An order from the Provost-Marshal General's office states that deserters from the rebel army who have taken the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government, persons who were residing South at the outbreak of the rebellion, and were compelled to take the oath of allegiance, or civilians who have been captured and paroled on the condition of taking an oath never to bear arms against the so-called Confederate Government, are not exempt from the draft, but they must in each case present their written statement to the Board, so that they may not be assigned to duty against the insurgents.

—The Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer* says: "The draft hits our town very equally. There are but two Irishmen drafted, two colored gentlemen, two lawyers, two merchants, one of our ministers, (whose luck in getting into the service finally seems changing,) several of our farmers, and several gentlemen of leisure. A large number of those drawn are obviously exempt, and a new draft will undoubtedly have to be made to fill our quota. This will be taken, as before, from the first class, so that some who have been slighted this time may have an opportunity yet of a trip to Bridgeport—or further South.

—The Pittsfield, Mass., *Eagle* must have its joke about the draft. It says: "In the list of physical disabilities for which exemptions have been given we find lots of queer diseases with queer names; but Collector TINKER was in town yesterday to exempt for a malady which is not laid down in any of the books, or mentioned in the exempt list, viz.: *Obesity of purse.* There are two ways in which an able-bodied man may escape the draft: *facit per alium* or *facit per se*, which may be translated, he must face it by an *alien* or face it by his *purse*."

—The Newburyport *Herald*, in alluding to the large per cent. of exemptions granted by the enrolling officers, says: "One of two things is true; there is either much perjury, or we are the most sickly people that ever had an existence. If it is true that the young men from 20 to 45 are so diseased and debilitated as reported, what is to be the physical condition of the next generation, of which these are to be the fathers? This is a more fearful thought than even the rebellion itself."

—According to the Providence *Journal*, most of the substitutes accepted there are paid from $100 to $150 each. The expense to the drafted man is about $300—the cost of providing and subsisting the subs, and the brokerage absorbing the difference between what was paid and what was received.

—The record of Belchertown, Mass., is rather peculiar so far. The quota of the town was 42, and 63 were drafted to make up for exemptions. But only 13 out of the whole number passed examination, and 12 of these either paid or furnished substitutes. One man that is drafted from that town is going!

—It is estimated that only 5,000, or one-third of the drafted men of Maine, will be forthcoming, the remainder being exempted either for disability, or having seen service, or from some other satisfactory cause. The conscripts will rendezvous at Portland.

—ANTONIA HILARIOUS SLABOSGEWSKI! was drafted in Hartford according to the *Times*, and obtained his exemption on account of extensive elongation of the index finger. He might, perhaps, have got off on account of the extensive elongation of his name.

—A town-meeting held at Plymouth Hollow, July 28, voted to pay every man who is drafted and enters the United States service, or procures a substitute, $300. The copperhead proposal to pay every drafted man $300, was voted down.

—The Common Council of Rochester has sent Hon. ALFRED ELY to Washington to try to have the quota of the city reduced, on the ground that under previous calls more than its proportion has been furnished.

—Among the drafted men from Litchfield, Connecticut, are SILAS E. CHENEY, a brother-in-law of HORACE GREELEY, E. W. SEYMOUR, son of the Judge, and Rev. Mr. SOUTHGATE, rector of the Episcopal Church.

—One of the substitutes who attempted to escape from the camp at Grapevine Point, near New-Haven, and was shot at, has since been found dead in a corn field in East Haven.

—The Roxbury City Government has voted to give the same aid to the families and dependents of those who may be drafted for the army as is now afforded to the families and dependents of volunteers.

—Six out of sixteen men who had been accepted as substitutes escaped the other day from their quarters at Taunton, but all were taken after considerable trouble.

—In the First (Providence) District of Rhode Island, of those examined 1,376 have been discharged, and 650 have passed the Board, to go, pay or be represented.

—Five thousand dollars have been appropriated by the town for the benefit of the drafted men of Farmington, Conn.

—In the Second District of Massachusetts, out of six hundred and fifty examinations up to Wednesday last, four hundred and ninety were exempted.

—Professor DWIGHT, of Yale College, notwithstanding he was exempted for being near-sighted, paid $300 to help the work along.

—The Newark Common Council has offered a bounty of $200 to recruits, in addition to the Government bounties.

—First-class substitutes only bring from $230 to $250 in Hartford, Conn.

Claims for Damages by the Riot.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems, since it is known that the City is held responsible for property destroyed by the riot, that everybody is trying to make something; trumping up and presenting a bill of damages, laying them at from 50 to 100 per cent above what they have really lost. One man sends in a claim of several hundred dollars, when he actually did not lose $50 worth. Others present bills of imaginary losses in being compelled to close their places of business. One stage proprietor claims several hundred dollars in being compelled to haul off his stages for a few days.

Now sir, if these claims, of every hue and character, are to be allowed, and that too at the mere affidavit of any one, where is it all to end? Why sir, there is hardly money enough in the City to meet them. Whose business, I ask, has not suffered by the late riot? I have suffered to a large extent? Am I to be allowed remuneration? If the stage proprietor is to be allowed his claim, I think I am equally entitled to damages, even though the mob has not molested me, other than the loss of trade.

I think it would be well for the powers that be to appoint an investigating committee to inquire into and ascertain by proof as near as possible the actual loss of each claimant, and not leave it to the mere statement of mere interested persons. By adopting such a course, I think the City would save thousands of dollars. D. C.

Postmasterships for Soldiers.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

Hon. Postmaster-General:

SIR: Yesterday little indorsements of mine went to you in two cases of postmasterships sought for widows whose husbands have fallen in this war. These cases occurring on the same day, brought me to reflect more attentively than I had before done as to what is fairly due from us here in the dispensing of patronage toward the men who, by fighting our battles, bear the chief burden of saving our country. My conclusion is that, other claims and qualifications being equal, they have the better right, and this is especially applicable to the disabled soldier and the deceased soldier's family.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) A. LINCOLN.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.—Miss Ellen Churchill, Mrs. Jonas Smith, Miss Dumas, John J. Stendman, A Delamotte, wife and two children, William Crawford, Robert C. Tancey, Charles Robbins, Richard Roach, H. A. Stimson, L. A. Stimson, Mr. Buckley, H. M. Caeto, Rev. D. Dunbar, Mr. Moore, Miss J. E. Shoiler, Miss Dunbar, Miss Dr. Cameron, J. H. Scott, wife and two children, Wm Abbott, Thomas Harran, J Feldman, Miss Feldman, Mrs Feldman, A. Soseph, Mrs. Gilkinson, Capt. Leslie, Hampton Leedon, Juan Jose, A. Munatexur, B. Marte, Mrs Dunlop, Miss Cameron and two children, Oscar Howes, John Benson, Mrs. Heury, Mrs. Joy, Wm. W Wyman, Mrs J. H. Wyman, H. C. White and H. C. White, James Walker, Wm Clarke, Wm. Wyatt, B L. Serchery, Rev B. Sterck, Charles Carlisle, Edward Jennings, W. I. Wilson, W. J. Thompson, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Belvidere, from Port Royal.—Col. John Nyce, Lieut.-Col. Edward T. Hess, Major J. M. Beats, Surgeon H. F. Conrad, Assistant Surgeon Samuel Graham, Chaplain L. P. Day, Adjt. Frank Reeder, Capts. J. L. Fackenthall, J. H. Afterback, F. J. Geissenger, G. M Hager, J. S. Bailey, T. M. Harris, J. M. Jamison, Z. D. Morris, S. Williamson, M. O. Lulp, Lieuts. H. C. Kerney, L. Stever, H. Moll, T. S. Renderdine, J. H. Kute, B. B. Coolman, C. T. Hess, D. Fordman, A. M. Kise, .. Greenwood, A. C. Taylor, J. Leister, Wm McClaren, H. C. Utt, W. P. Radford, M. Poine, J. Booz, H. E. Schwarz, all of the 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. J. L. Otis, 10th Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. A. H. Terrill, 1st South Carolina; Victor M. Hackley, and 417 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 174th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon rises.. 8 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 38 | Gov. Island 10 27 | Hell Gate..12 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co: George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; M. Stevens, Chaunce, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Salvor, Mott, Washington and Georgetown, J. Hand.

Ships Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, E. Morgan & Wiley; St Louis, Coffin, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; America, (Br.) Mortimer, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Isaac Webb, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Emily and Ada, (Br., Herison, Alicante, Josiah Jex; Mary Ann, Slocum, New Orleans, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Union, (Hanov.,) Seiler, Minititelan; Nord America, (Brem.,) Fredricks, Bremen, H. Kooh & Co.; Cap Sing Moon, (Br.,) ——, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Anna Wellington, Atwood, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; Planet, Lamb, St. John N. B., D. R De Wolff; Silenzio, (Ital.,) Savanilla, Genoa.

Schooners Bergen, McGee, Mystic, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Francis Arthemus, Coffin, Salem, C. L. Snow; E. H. Perry, Risley, Boston; Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny; Burdet Hart, Hardy, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Iram, Smith, Terry, Washington, L. Kenny; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Three Islands, W. L., J. W. Roberts; W. D. Pitts, Hudson, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Alexander, Pearsall, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Tilt, Parrott, Eastport, Sturges & Co.; S. T. King, Clinchman, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; May Fletcher, ——, Boston, Charles E. Sears; Antelope, Morton, Salem, Wm. S. Brown & Co; Laria L., Lee, Curacha, Theodore Foalkert; Florence, (Br.,) Hassel, St. Christophers, Jones & Lough; Heroine, Champlin, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co; Harriet Brewster, Satterly, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Carleton, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, J. C. Sahning; John G. Whipple, Lawson, Washington, Mott Bedell; Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co; Prize, Owen, Calais, Me., John Boynton's Sons; Rio, Plummer, Annapolis, T. M. Mayhew; Florence Rogers, Rogers, Washington; W. R. Beebe, Grant, Washington; Brilliant, Wass, Gloucester, A. Hovey.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Winters, Port Royal, S. C., July 29, at 5 A. M., passed off Charleston Bar at 11 A. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Henry Hill, Merrill, Palermo June 17, passed the Rock 29th, with fruit, etc., to F. Cousinery & Co. Had light variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Charles Edwin, (of Portland,) Tibbetts, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Fanny Esler, Lodge, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Hebe, (of Jersey,) Cozzens, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Wm. C. Clark, Tucker, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Brig Curlew, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) O'Neil, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Greene & Currie. July 25, lat. 42 35, lon. 67, passed the wreck of Portuguese bark Conceicao, with bowsprit gone; saw the crew abandoning her, before reported.

Brig Martha McConnell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Hillsboro, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig George Krell, (Hamb.,) Reun, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to P. Seymour Kenway.

Brig Charles Edwards, Higgins, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. N. Lhaler, Strickland, Port Ewen, with coal, for Middletown.

Schr. Constitution, Darley, Port Ewen, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Mc Gar, Port Ewen, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbetts, Chun, Norfolk 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Purser, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax 12 ds., with fish to C. S. Whitman & Co.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Below.

Ship E. H. Taylor, Lord, London June 23.
Brig Fannie.
Brig Angerta.
Schr. C. R. G., (of Cornwall,) from Turks Island.
Schr. Bob, (Br.,) with fruit.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, (Br.;) Hansa, (Brem.;) G. Cromwell.
Steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans.
Barks Hurland, St Olen, Berlin, Hilder.
Brigs Lily, Fordenskjold, Veendam, Mauricio, Velocity, St. George.
Schooners Corrianne and D. R. De Wolff.

Miscellaneous.

A CARD.—Capt. Miguel Teixeira Soares, late of the Portuguese bark Conceicoa, from Terceira, as well as his officers and crew, take this public method of returning their grateful thanks to Capt. Jantzen of the Mecklenburgh ship Johannes Kepler, for rescuing them from the wreck of their vessel, rendered so by collision, and for his humane and kind treatment of them while on board his vessel.

The steamship Morning Star is yet ashore. She now lies head off shore, has anchors well planted, and it is confidently expected that she will come off at high water to-night. Capt. Merritt, one of the underwriters' agents, with schooners and a large gang of men, are at the vessel.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Arr. brig E. P. Treat, Lancaster, Cardenas.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Arr. steamer Josephine, Thompson, New-York.

Cld. bark Columbia, Valencia; steamer Fanny Cadwallader, New-York.